CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28580—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1891.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Pri ted & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	14th ,,
B.I. OCEANA	6186	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	12th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
B.I. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	9th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	4579	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	6th Feb.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th ,,
B.I. ROME	6011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	2909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	12th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D'Co. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th Nov., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th Nov. 91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
November 1, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	about 5th Dec.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3517	,, 22nd Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 2nd, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th November, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"MACIVER" LINE.

RUTHENIA, of 5,305 tons. This magnificent twin screw steamer WILL SAIL for PLYMOUTH on the 4th November, positively.
FARE, First Class, Rs. 375, this Voyage only.
She is fitted throughout with Electric Light, has accommodation for 66 First Class passengers, and carries Doctor and Stewardess.
She has Ladies' Boudoir, Smoke Room, Ice House, &c., &c.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 4th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,169 tons, on 7th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,080 tons, on the 8th November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Guadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 6th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd November 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
RUTHENIA*	5400	Early November for Plymouth.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January for Plymouth.
LYCIA	3139	Middle January for Plymouth.
RUTHENIA	5400	Early February for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Middle February for Plymouth.
ETOLIA	3139	Late February for Plymouth.

*Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.
†Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.
For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on
"MARY BEYTS"	3790	or about 2nd Dec, for Marseille.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3891	,, 18th ,, do.
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	,, 7th Jan. do.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	,, 21st ,, do.

These steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.
For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. BUCK	4,100	500	10th Nov. 1891.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th October 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

THE "ROAMER" TRICYCLE. THE "PREMIER."

Are the Latest Designs in Tricyles.

EASY TO RIDE,
EASY TO STEER,
EASY TO LEARN,
COMFORT IN THE SADDLE.

EASY IN LOCOMOTION,
EASY IN ACCELERATION,
YIELDING TO SWIFTNESS,
SILENT IN PROGRESS

Guarranteed best Material and Workmanship.
Prices on Application.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

TREACHER'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in Purity, Quality, and Excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash per doz. Rs. a.	Credit per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS. A pure wholesome spirit in case 15 flasks.	34 0	38 0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth Gin ..... Dry and pure, very palatable flavour.	24 0	26 8
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN. A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	24 0	26 8
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN ..... High quality and delicate flavour.	21 0	23 8
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM	25 0	28 0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY ... A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	26 0	28 8
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY ... A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	26 0	29 0
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY ..... A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone.	30 0	33 0
TREACHER'S Highland Malt WHISKY ..... A sound Spirit with a delicious, full, mellow flavour.	27 0	30 0
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY **** Specially adapted for medical use.	65 0	73 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY *** Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	40 0	44 8
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY ** A very choice and matured spirit.	36 0	40 0
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY * A sound and good Peg Brandy.	32 0	35 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
IVORY TURNERS,
AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE
A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

Specially selected in Europe by our Manager direct from the Manufacturers, such as

Art Muslins	from	Rs. 0	a. 3	per Yard.	Real Damask Table Covers	from	Rs. 4 8 Each.
Art Cretonnes	,,	0	4	,,	Four o'clock	,, ,,	3 8 ,,
Tapestries	,,	2	0	,,	French Curtains	,, ,,	3 8 per Pair.
Stair and Hall Carpets	,,	0	10	,,	Madras Art Curtains	,,	11 0 ,,
		etc.			etc.	etc.	

SHOW ROOMS:—
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SEASON 1891 & '92. THORPE & CO.

ALL THE LEADING NOVELTIES IN
SCARVES, TIES, BOWS,
COLLARS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, MUFFLERS,
DRESSING GOWNS.
RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS,
EIDERDOWN QUILTS.
SUN HATS, FELT HATS,
VARSITY CAPS.
TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS,
SHIRTINGS.
OXFORD, CAMBRIC, FLANNELS, &C., &C.
TAILORING.

Our Carefully Selected Stock in this Department is as usual well supplied. All Latest Novelties, Superfine Cloths, Fancy Suitings, Trouserings, &c., &c.

RAMPART ROW, THORPE & CO., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it, "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour, and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trade, has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of years—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months' ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid, it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

WHY BE BALD?

WHEN BY THE USE OF
KEMP'S INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORER
A luxuriaut growth of Hair may be induced to cover the Scalp in a short time.
Per Case, with full Instructions, Rs. 7.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS!!

SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL is found most valuable to Students and Candidates preparing for examinations. It has been known to satisfactorily "brace-up" numerous candidates, who would certainly have failed without it, but several highly nervous individuals taking the Cordial in the manner directed have not merely lost all signs of their nervousness, but have even passed difficult, musical, and other difficult examinations, gaining highest honours. Every Candidate who has the least likelyhood of getting nervous at the time of examination is strongly recommended to use this Cordial before appearing. SQUIBB'S "Brace-up" Cordial is a great nervine and Brain tonic, cheers the spirit and relieves both body and mind of fatigue and lassitude, whether from bodily exertion or overtaxed brain.

From Jeypore College. The Professor of History writes:—

"SQUIBB'S Brace-Up Cordial, I am glad to say, is found, after a trial of about two months, to be most useful to the Students in general, and especially for those who prepare for any Examinations, and to all who have much Brain work to do . . . It is efficacious in curing loss of memory, weakness, palpitation of the Heart, &c." 3-6 or Rs. 2-4 of all Chemists and F. S. MADON & Co., near Zooma Musjid.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 0	6 4	12 8 7 0
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux .. *It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.*	11 0	6 4	12 8 7 0
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 0	8 0	16 0 9 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18 0	11 0	20 0 12 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ..	23 0	12 0	26 0 13 8
CHATEAU LAROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0	32 0 18 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8	39 0 21 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 113, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
First and Unique Tour in India.
LAMBERT D'ARC'S MARIONETTES
AND
GRAND FANTOCHES FRANCAISES,
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE TROUPE EVER SEEN!
THE MOST LEGITIMATE ATTRACTION EVER PUT ON THE STAGE!!

MONS. L. D'ARC is the only one who has had the honour to perform before H. M. the QUEEN of England and T. R. H. The PRINCE and PRINCESS of Wales; and the Highest English and Foreign Nobility.

The Press of all nations admit D'ARC'S Troupe to be a Marvel of Splendour.

PRICES:—Front Seats, Rs. 3; Second, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co,
EVERY EVENING at 9 o'clock.

GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAYS, at 3 o'clock,
When Children under 12 years are admitted Half Price.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOV., 1891.
MORNING SESSION, from 7 A.M. to 9 A.M.
Admission Free.
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
"LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT,"
(8-30 to 11 p.m).
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND will play at the EVENING Session.
A European INSTRUCTOR is in attendance at all Sessions.
NUGENT & Co.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY,
RE-APPEARANCE OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY
OF 50 ARTISTS! 50 ARTISTS!!

After a most successful tour through India, Burma, Straits, Hongkong, China, Japan, and Java. Patronized by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Viceroys of India, H. I. H. Czarewitch, Successor to the Throne of all the Russias, Prince George of Greece, &c., &c.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, AND ON MONDAY, THE 9TH,
The Beautiful Comic Opera in 3 Acts,
LA MASCOTTE.

New and Splendid Costumes; Magnificent Scenery.
Efficient ORCHESTRA, under the baton of MR. G. TRIMNELL.

DOORS OPEN 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back, Re. 1; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.
Military and Navy in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Back Seats only.
Box Plan will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, 4th November, at the Gaiety Theatre, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily.

THE GAIETY THEATRE, TO-LET, for TWO NIGHTS, 5th and 6th November. Apply to T. EMPSON, Manager, Stanley Opera.

READ THIS!
ENTERTAINMENTS FOR EVENING PARTIES,
GARDEN FETES, SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT BRUCE, Illusionist, Ventriloquist, and Cabalistic Performer begs to announce that he undertakes the entire management of every description of Public or Private entertainments.
TERMS—On application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where Programmes can be seen.
N. B.—Numerous Testimonials can be shown if required.

THE Undersigned, Executors of the Estate of JAMES DARRAGH, late of Alleppy, in the Native State of Travancore, Merchant, deceased, who died at Cairo, on or about the 20th December, 1888, hereby give notice under Section 320 Act X of 1865 that all persons having claims against this estate which have not already been proved and registered must prefer such claims to the Undersigned or either of them on or before the 31st December, 1891, after which date no claim will be received or admitted.

JOHN ROHDE (Alleppy.)
HENRY SMAIL, do.
JOHN GRIEVE (Cochin.)
1st November, 1891.

WANTED, AT EARLY DATE,

AN EXPERIENCED OVERSEER to Superintend the Construction of the Savantwadi Water Works, which include Stone Masonry, Concrete, Rock-Cutting, Pipe-Laying and fittings for distribution through the town.
Must be a good Surveyer and Accountant.
None but hardy men, with first-class certificates, need apply.
Limiting salary (to include everything), Rs. (200) two hundred a month. Address:—

J. E. WHITING, M. I. C. E.,
Consulting Engineer.
6, Sholapur Road, Poona.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETing of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 5th Instant, at 3 p.m. notices to the following effect will be moved:—(1) By E. B. Carroll, Esq.—"That Sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 11,847 from the unappropriated balance of Rs. 14,639 of the 35 lakhs Various Sanitary Works Loan, to meet the extra cost of putting in foundations of 13 feet instead of 6 feet depth, for the Malabar Chawls in Khetwadi 'Sukla-ji Street.' (2) By Captain Walshe.—"That the Commissioner be asked to state "What is the amount of the Security Bond which was furnished by Maneckji Adarji, and who is the surety?" "Has the amount stolen by the said clerk been made good by the surety? And if not, is it intended to institute legal proceedings against the defaulting surety to recover the amount for which he is liable?' (3) By Accacio G. Viegas, Esq.—"That the resolutions of the Corporation levying admission fees to the Victoria Gardens be rescinded, and that the Gardens be thrown open to the public free of charge. And (4) By the Hon'ble Mr Javerilal U. Yajnik.—On the subject of the water-supply to the total number of houses and buildings ascertained by the new census of 1891, which receive their water-supply from one or other of the lakes.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Office, 3rd Nov. 1891.

E. S. WELLS' "ROUGH" ON PREPARATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Wells' Rough on Rats.....As. 6 and	0 10
Wells' Rough on Bile Pills	0 12
Wells' Rough on Worms	0 12
Wells' Rough on Itch	1 8
Wells' Rough on Piles	1 8
Wells' Health Renewer	3 0
Wells' Buchu Paiba	3 0
Wells' Hair Balsam .....Re. 1-8 and	3 0
Wells' Leaurelle Oil	6 0
Wells' Brain Pills	6 0

Agents:—
F. S. MADON & CO.,
Market, near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 607,229
REST ..... „ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .....4½ per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Messrs. HARVEY & FLETCHER.....LESSEES.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF LAST NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Will be tendered to
MESSRS. HARVEY & FLETCHER
TO-NIGHT!
WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER,
HARVEY & FLETCHER'S
IDEAL MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.
NEW SPECIALTIES!
NEW NOVELTIES!!

The HARVEYS in their Wonderful Musical Entertainment.
FRANK FLETCHER in his Comic Specialties.

REMEMBER LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON!
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 3; 2; 1; and 8 annas.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.
Doors Open at 8-30. Smiling at 9-15 p.m.
VIVAT IMPERATRIX.
Sig. RICARDO CARINI, Musical Director. W. G. LITCHFIELD, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 51 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, IN OR NEAR KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are Invited for the purchase of this well-known property. They should be submitted in writing to the Undersigned. The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other Offer.

THOMAS H. GREIG,
Hon. Secy., G. A. I. M. Committee, Bombay;
Marine Lines, Bombay, 30th October 1891.

TO RAJAHS, CLUBS AND REGIMENTAL MESSES.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS (Junior),
THE Champion Billiard Player of the World, will ARRIVE in INDIA about the beginning of NOVEMBER, and is OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS TO PLAY

EXHIBITION GAMES.
Full Particulars as to Terms can be ascertained from
JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.
SEASON 1891-92.

Albums (Photo. & Scrap).	Microscopes.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PIANOS, Lipp's, Square and Semi-Grand.
BENT WOOD FURNITURE.	Piano Insulators.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Stools.
Carpets.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Sheeting.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Shikar Cloth.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Smokers' Requisites.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Snuffs.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
Counterpanes.	SPOTTED CABANAS.
Curtains (Door and Window).	TABLE LINEN.
D'Oyleys.	Table Covers, Fancy.
Eau de Stuttgart.	Teas, Kangra and Nilgiri.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	TOBACCOS.
Folding Furniture.	Toilette Table Covers.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Towels.
Luncheon Baskets.	Travellers' Requisites.
	Walking Sticks.
	Wanzer Cookers.
	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds. —MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

COOKING STOVES.—Rippingille's Celebrated Kerosine Oil COOKING STOVES kept in Stock, in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS, Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours; a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Wine and Spirit of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail; FRENCH and ENGLISH SWEETS.—MORENAS & Co.

FOR SALE, at Ahmednagar, Property of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel BURNEIT, M.S., leaving Station.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY,—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Suitable for Xmas Presents to Friends at Home.

WANTED a First-class WINE BROKER, with good Connection. Apply in person between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m. to TURNER MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

WANTED an ETHER ICE MACHINE, to make 1 to 3 Tons of Ice Daily.—Apply to "ICE," care of this Paper.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED L. M. & S. Terms on Application. A Mahomedan or Parsee preferred. Apply to S. M. H. B.," care of this Paper.

ENGINEER WANTED, with a first-class Certificate, for a Mill in Bombay. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to "124," care of this Paper.

WANTED a BILLIARD TABLE. Apply, giving details, to the Secretaries, DECCAN CLUB, Hirrabag, Poona.

AGENT WANTED to COLLECT INDENTS in Bombay and Presidency for a Firm of East Indian Agents in London and Manchester. Address, with full particulars and references, "INDENT," care of LATHAM & Co., 48, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.—A Depot for these well known ENGLISH LAMPS has been OPENED in the Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Singer Manufacturing Company. Lamps of all Description almost at Cost Price. Apply to the AGENT.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE, a LIGHT CHESNUT, 15' by 1', in splendid condition; broken in Harness and Saddle. Please Apply to Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS.

TENTS,—Various Kinds, for Hire, Double and Single Pole Rowty, Shamianas, Pails, Stables, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

TO LET.—Three very desirable BUNGALOWS on Parell Hill, opposite to Government House, commanding a Panorama view of all round Bombay. Rents Moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO LET, on Andaree Hills, close to Station, a Commodious, Airy BUNGALOW, charmingly situated. Rent Moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE or Mr. DORABJI H. GAZDAR, at the Premises.

TOP FLOOR TO LET, Tract and Book Society's Depot, nice Airy Quarters, from 1st December. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to A. H. AXFORD, Superintendent.

TO LET, Rooms in the Old or Government Ice House. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJI & Co., 6, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL,—Well-known, most central, very close to Public Offices, Library, &c., is NOW OPEN to Visitors, who may rely on Mr. De Souza's well-served Table, Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate..

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

MERRYWEATHER and SONS' FIRE ENGINES and Fire Extinguishing Appliances; and Appurtenances of all Descriptions. Apply to C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Agents, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS for Friends at Home.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Dealers in Indian Art and Curios.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,672,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 13; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON W C., ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on TUESDAY, the 8th December, 1891, Tenders for the construction of a permanent Station at Malad.
Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on and after the 30th October, 1891.
All tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the construction of a permanent station at Malad" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.
Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of REFINED PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL, as the Company may require during the year 1892, estimated at 13,000 Casks.
Tenders (which must be on the Company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on Wednesday, 4th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which, on the Contractor's part, will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd October, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 11 LOTS of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs 250 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th October, 1891.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have been REMOVED to No. 60, "TAMARIND LANE," from this Date.

WALSH, LOVETT, & Co.
WALSH, LOVETT, MITCHELL & Co.
Bombay, 1st November, 1891.

NOTICE.
THE BHANDOOP ESTATE.

THE Undersigned hereby inform the public that the Bombay High Court has in suit No. 307 of 1889 declared that the BHANDOOP ESTATE is charged with the payment of Rs. 53,171-11-1, being trust monies, and that the Undersigned with other members of their family are the owners of 5-6th shares in the income of the said estate.
The said estate is now under attachment through the District Court at Tanna, for the abovementioned sum.
The public are therefore hereby warned not to deal in any way with the said estate either by purchase, mortgage or otherwise.

BOMANJEE CURSETJEE,
HIRJEEBHOY CURSETJEE C.
ARDESHIR C. BHANDUPVALA.
Bombay, 9th October, 1891.

ESTATE OF MAJOR-GENERAL E. A. GREEN, (DECEASED).
Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late E. A. GREEN, Major-General in Her Majesty's Army, who died at Omsleigh, Mowbray Road, Upper Norwood, in the County of Surrey, on the 24th day of January, 1891, Certificate of Administration to whose Estate has been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims, of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securites or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby required to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to the Estate.
Bombay, 21st Oct. 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in Charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 21st December, 1891, and opened at 12 noon on the 22nd December, 1891, for SUPPLY of HIDES and SKINS (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to 31st March, 1893. The term "more" to include supply of stores if required, up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.
List of stores can be obtained on application to this office, or by a reference to "Fort Saint George Gazette" of 3rd November, 1891.
Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for eight annas in this office, only from 9th to 15th November 1891.
Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. in Bank Receipt, as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the contract deed, or rejection of the tender.
Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.
On failure of contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole, or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.
Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.
The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.
Madras Arsenal Office, 29th October 1891.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
SILVERSMITHS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS
FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

SPENCER & CO.

Undertake to make up and forward parcels of
CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS
To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.
The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Stationin England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancert Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1889, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne' Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SING

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	957½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,329	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	485 xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	82 xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	585
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,240
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825 xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	685
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	517½
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	725 xd
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	560
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	50	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,000	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	770
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	570
Loopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	198
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000 xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	490
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,207½
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	392½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,330 xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	272½ xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	450 xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			Last half-yearly guar.		
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly. 75	1,100 xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	995
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Colaba	500	200	200	16	90
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	305
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	..	130	1,825
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	Rs. 20 50	185 900
French	300	500	all		545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410 xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	210	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	422½ xd
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	260
New Beraw	1,200	500	500	45	545 xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	107½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	355 xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	750

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270	
	750	50	150	7½	205	
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50	
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107½ xd	
Hapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42	
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom	
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,975	
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	333	1,000	
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		93	
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630	
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	950	
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	405	
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155	
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom	
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13	
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	91	
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	20½	320 xd	
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100	
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	26	
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94	
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51 xd	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	170	
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	19	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80	
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	430	
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350	
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	45	
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	84	
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	80	
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	900	
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93	
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17½	
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	21	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-10-0
China Leaf	"	22- nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	21-14 "
Do. Old	"	22 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	22-7
English Sovereigns	"	14-4
Do. Dragons	"	14-3
Bar Silver 17 Bottemess	"	106-14
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	"	107
Sycee Silver	"	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Harvey and Fletcher's Variety Company, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Pachumba arrived yesterday from Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arbib Brothers (s), for Port Said; and Deepdale (s), Bushire.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Annie Barrow left the dock on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a. m., on Friday, the 6th instant.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAD.—A Hindu woman, named Saraswati, residing at Love Lane, reports to the police that her son, Dhakoo Vishram, aged 10 years, has been missing since the 31st ultimo.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.—We are asked to state that the written examination of the female candidates for the Previous Examination will take place in the University Office, instead of at the tents, near the Marine Lines station.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Tricam Laljee, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, has made a report to the police that, during his absence from home on Monday night, somebody broke into his house and stole gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 115 from an open box.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Small Causes Court, which has been closed for the October vacation, reopens to-day. Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, having gone to England on nine months' leave, Mr. C. W. Chitty, barrister-at-law, who has been appointed to take Mr. Hart's place during his absence, will sit on he Chief Judge's bench.

A CHAPEL DESECRATED.—A sacrilegious robbery has been committed by breaking open the tabernacle of the Church of Margao on the 30th October, and abstracting therefrom the ciborium, which contained consecrated hosts. A sacred wafer was found dirty on the ground, in consequence of which the church has been closed to public worship. No clue to the perpetration of the sacrilegious act has been found, though the matter has been taken up by competent authorities.

THE THREE-CARD TRICK.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Karim was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with gambling in a public street with three cards and money. The accused and some other young men were inviting people passing Northbrook Gardens on Sunday last, to try their luck at the cards, when the police arrested Karim, his companions managing to escape. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 2, and ordered the Rs. 2 found in his possession to be confiscated.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, John Richard Jones was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place, on Sunday evening. Inspector Nelmes informed the Magistrate that on Sunday evening the accused, while under the influence of liquor, abused the passers-by at Bapty Road. The accused, on being questioned by the Magistrate, stated that he was at present unemployed. On Sunday he was treated by a friend to liquor, which made him intoxicated. The accused was fined Rs. 2.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, a case, in which Municipal Inspector Leask, of the Health Department, had taken out a summons against Rattan jee Bhicajee Karanjiawalla for not complying with the requirements of a municipal notice served on him ordering him to limewash his chawls and premises and clean the drains; came on for hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate yesterday. As Rattanjee did not answer to his name although summons was served on him, the Magistrate granted a warrant for the apprehension of Rattanjee for failing to appear in the Court.

AN AUDACIOUS ROBBER.—Suthwa Gannoo was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, with the theft of a valuable gold neck ornament, worth Rs. 350. Moolibhoy, a Bania woman, appeared to complain and deposed to the prisoner relieving her child, whom she was carrying, of the ornament, while she was in the Mombadevie Temple. Whilst the accused was engaged in unhooking the necklace he was noticed by a *Ramosee*, who arrested him and made him over to the police. Gannoo pleaded guilty, and received a sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mr. Superintendent Macdermott, in his report to the Commissioner, says:—"Francis Alexander Macgregor, at present unemployed, was said to have been found on Monday night on the rails at Church Gate Station, and was removed by some Parsees. The man was conveyed to the European General Hospital by Inspector George, and was detained in the D. T. Ward for observation. Since writing the above head constable No. 40 of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police stated that from enquires made, the European was not found lying on the rails near Church Gate Railway station, but was disorderly near the level crossing.

TWO MONTHS FOR FRUIT STEALING.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Narayan Baloo, an old offender, (there being several previous convictions against him on record) was charged before Mr. W. R. Himilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing two white pumpkins from trees in the garden of Krishna Sogia, a gardener, at Byculla. The accused entered the complainant's garden by climbing over the gates on Monday night and took two white pumpkins from the trees. He was just leaving the garden, when the gardener chanced to enter, and the accused was arrested and made over to the police. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to undergo two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A BOMBAY WEDDING.—The *Indian Planter's Gazette* says:—The wedding bells rang out gaily at Bombay the other day, when Mr. Walter Carter, junior partner of the well-known firm of Watchmakers, Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter, was joined in holy wedlock to Miss Jennings, the sister of Mr. Tom Jennings, the celebrated Newmarket trainer. The bridegroom's firm has always been noted for its sporting proclivities, for have we not read times out of number in the reports of race meetings on the Western side that the times were taken with a chronometer kindly lent by Messrs. Lund Blockley and Carter, and the importation of a bride from classical Newmarket should increase the firm's love of the turf and things appertaining thereto.

OBITUARY.—The death is announced of Bai Parvatibai, the only daughter of Mr. Dhurrumdas Manordas and grand-daughter of Shet Manmohandas Devidas, wife of Mr. Devidas Pranjivandas Whagji, eldest nephew of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathubai, Kt., C.S.I. Bai Parvatibai suffered for a long time from chronic dysentery and for the last seven months was entirely confined to bed. She was a lady of wonderful tenacity and bore her sufferings with admirable quietness. On Friday last, at her husband's residence at Krishnabai Buildings, Girgaum, she breathed her last in the presence of all the members of her large family. Her funeral took place the same evening. The oothiana ceremony was performed on Saturday last, and was largely attended by all her relatives and friends.

THE DEWALEE FIRE-WORK NUISANCE.—Notwithstanding the warning which was well circulated before the celebration of *Devalee* that persons found letting off fire-works in the streets or near public thoroughfares, during the last few nights the cracking of squibs and the reports of detonators might have been heard in all parts of the city up till late hours, and even up till early in the morning, in public thoroughfares, quite regardless of the police warning. Over sixty persons, charged with letting off fire-works in the public road, were brought before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, to be made an example of. The Magistrate, having pointed out to the accused the danger of such practices, warned them to refrain from them in future, and imposed fines on them ranging from four annas to one rupee.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—Mahomed Hoosein, a lad of about ten years of age, was yesterday charged with mischief before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Chief Constable Moonshi, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Evidence was adduced, which disclosed that the youthful delinquent threw a stone at a passing train, near the Sonapore turn-pike gate, while it was running into the Marine Lines station. Two witnesses, one of whom picked up the stone after it struck one of the carriages took the youth in custody and handed him over to a railway sepoy. Hoosein denied throwing the stone at the train, but said he was aiming at a sparrow. The Magistrate remarked on the danger of throwing stones at passing trains as some of the passengers might be struck. He convicted the lad of the offence and sentenced him to receive five stripes with a light rattan.

FEEDING TAME MONKEYS.—Ragubir, a *purdasee*, employed in the service of Gungadass Virjeevandass, and a youth, named Jaitha, were placed in the dock yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, by Constable Hurst, on a charge of disorderly behaviour on Monday. The evidence of the police showed that both the accused were arrested at Bholeshwar for creating a disturbance. The altercation, it would appear, originated over the second accused casting some plantains to a number of monkeys on Mr. Gungadas's premises. In throwing the fruit to Jacko some struck the women of the household, which led to the *purdasee* remonstrating with and slapping Jaitha, who retaliated by biting him vigorously. The Magistrate, in discharging the prisoners, did not think the *purdasee* was justified in acting as he did, but ought to have committed the youth Jaitha to the police.

AFTER A HARD DAY'S WORK.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Joseph Alexander James, a stevedore's foreman, was charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and incapable, at Malabar Hill, on Monday last. Inspector Moore informed the Magistrate that he found the accused lying helplessly drunk near Sir Dinshaw M. Petit's bungalow, and took him in a victoria to the Police station. The accused, in defence, stated that he was a very hard-working man, and as liquor was conducive to health after a day of hard work, he took two or three pegs, which on this occasion affected his brain. He was not in the habit of drinking so much. Inspector Moore stated that the accused was a steady man and bore a good character. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 2, and ordered him to pay the hire of the victoria which took him to the police station from Malabar Hill.

AN ADDRESS TO THE CHIEF RABBI.—The following is the reply from London, to the address sent by the "Beni-Israel Culture Society" of Bombay to the Rev. Dr. H. Adler, Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire, which was published in our columns on the 11th July last:—"My Dear Sirs,—Owing to my absence from town I have only now received the very beautiful and touching address which you and the members of the 'Beni-Israel Culture Society' have been good enough to forward to me on the occasion of my accession to the Rabbinate. I beg to assure you that I sincerely appreciate your good wishes. You will learn from my Installation Sermon, copy of which I herewith send you, how dear to me are the Jewish communities in the British Empire however remote. With heartfelt wishes for your Society and the entire Beni-Israel community.—I remain, yours very truly, H. Adler. To, Joseph Ezekiel, Esq., J. P., and others."

DEWALI FESTIVITIES.—Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana gave the usual annual party on account of the Hindu New Year on Monday last, at his residence on Cumballa Hill. Among the guests present were:—Kumar Shri Chattersinghji of Rajpipla, Seth Damodar Thackersey Moolji, Mr. Sulaman Abdool Wahid, Mr. Girjapersad Haripershad Desai, the Hon'ble Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Seth Vandravandas Purshotamdas, Mr. Ramdas Keshavji, Dr. Bhalchandra, Mr. Pranjivandas Kalliandas, Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Mr. Cooverji Coyaji, of Rajkot, Mr. Hormazdiar C. Coyaji, Mr. Ramdas Chabildas, the Nawab of Bela, Mr. Ameeruddeen Tyabji, Mr. Punnalal Poonamchand Javeri, Mr. Maneckshah J. Talyarkhan, Seth Dharamsey Morarji Gokaldas, Kumar Devisinghji, Kumar Shivsinghji, and many others. A band was in attendance and the party broke up after refreshments and hearty wishes to the Prince through whose liberality these pleasant annual gatherings take place.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Sion railway station, touching the death of Rama Bapoo, a labourer in the Swadeshi Mill, and living at Coorla. On Monday the deceased left home at 11 a.m. to go to Bombay to fetch some jewellery, taking Rs. 110 with him. Baloo Ata, a muccadam of porters, at the Sion station, deposed that at 7-45 p.m., on Monday, he rang the bell to start the train which came from Bombay. He was then standing at the south end of the platform. Immediately after the train had started he saw the deceased jump from the down platform to cross the line towards the witness. While he was doing so a train was coming towards the station from Coorla and witness shouted loudly to the deceased, but he continued to walk on without quickening his pace and the train coming up knocked him down and ran over him killing him on the spot. He would have saved his life had he run away as soon as the witness shouted. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN AMATEUR CRANE-MAN'S FIRST LESSON.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rama Anaji, a dock labourer, was charged by Inspector Lee Smith with committing a rash and negligent act that endangered human life and personal safety. George Peters, a foreman in the service of Messrs. Hill, Son, and Grennan was called and deposed that on Monday afternoon at two o'clock he was sitting outside the shed in the Prince's Dock by the quay, when he heard a voice on board the s.s. Clan Fraser say, "Crane-man, the whistle is going." Witness saw the accused jump on the crane-box, sit down, and seize the levers. The accused then hove up the chain which had a sling attached to its hook about three or four feet from the ground and swung the jib of the crane right over the vessel before hauling up the chain which caused it to strike the ship's side violently. The sling got disconnected and fell into the dock basin. Corroborative evidence was adduced and the prosecuting officer thought the prisoner's action might have terminated seriously had any workmen been about. The prisoner, in his defence, said he mounted the crane at the desire of the driver to learn the work, and when the latter told him to heave up he got confused and let go the levers. The Magistrate expressed an opinion that he was inclined to think the crane-man was the party who was probably to blame as he was the person who took the accused up for the purpose of teaching him the business. The accused had no right to interfere in any way. He appeared to have lost his head in acting as he did, and might probably have injured persons or caused very serious damage. Looking at all the facts of the case he would inflict a fine of Rs. 10, or in default seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the steam-ship Clan Fraser, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ARCHDEACON DENISON is no friend of compromises in dealing with such writers as the authors of "Lux Mundi;" he is for the "short and easy method." At the Bath and Wells Diocesan Conference the Reverend Stuckey Coles read a paper on "The Best Way of Dealing with Indifferentism and Scepticism," in which he said that if his hearers would deal with difficulty and doubt, they must understand them, since the connection betwixt moral and intellectual difficulties made it impossible to deal with the needs of a man merely on abstract principles. These views, however, did not meet the approval of the Archdeacon, who complained that he had been "driven out of his intended course" by the tone of the paper, while "the discussion has been evaded and not met." He preferred to meet the case with the abstract principles which Mr. Coles had deprecated, and he moved "that in the opinion of the Conference the basis of dealing with indifferentism and scepticism is the Divine integrity and authority of Holy Scripture as witnessed to by our Lord in His Gospel." A discussion followed, but as Canon Buckle, in secular phrase, observed, "the Archdeacon had trailed his coat, but nobody had trodden upon it." Then Prebendary Ainslie appealed to him to withdraw the motion under a threat of moving the previous question; but this only brought the Archdeacon to his feet again, with the observation that "the previous question is very paltry in politics; in religion it is contemptible." Finally the Archdeacon's sturdiness was rewarded by finding that his resolution had been carried by a large majority.

WHAT is the definition of "a compliment?" A stockbroker under examination in the Halifax Bankruptcy Court, being asked whether the judge of the Assize Court in which he had appeared as defendant in a breach of promise case had not "complimented him," replied, "Oh, yes." It subsequently, however, appeared by the witness's own admission that what the judge had said was that he "had conducted himself with extraordinary meanness, for which no contempt could be too great."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. M. M. BHOWNUGGREE.

THE *Gujarat Mitra*, in congratulating Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., upon a recent honour done him, states:—To his professional legal attainments as a barrister, is added that erudition in his knowledge of the English language and literature which mark Mr. Bhownugree out as one of the few scholarly gentlemen of our time. The honour which the International Oriental Congress has conferred upon him by creating him one of their Vice-Presidents, is honour done one to whom it is due. The natives may congratulate themselves that a man of their land is honoured in the land of their rulers, and the Parsis too may justly pride themselves upon the bestowal of such a rare distinction upon an intelligent and influential member of their community.

THE HON. MR. J. G. MOORE.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—Poona is sorry to part with the Hon. Mr. Moore who is shortly going home for good. Both Europeans and Indians have been entertaining him and wishing him well. This is because he was a genial member of the Anglo-Indian society, and was courteous, urbane, and sympathetic in his relations with natives. He was never distinguished for brilliant abilities, but he did much good solid work. At the entertainment given to him in the Native General Library, Mr. Dorabji Padumji commended the happy combination that was found in Mr. Moore of sympathy with the people and straight-forward avowal of opinion when he saw any defects in them which needed reform. Mr. Moore proved the truth of this observation in the reply which he gave to the speeches made in his honour. He said: "The chief thing which he considered wanting in the natives was a spirit of manly independence, not towards Government, for that would be ingratitude and unmanly, but with regard to their fellow-citizens. They must learn to act without fear or favour." Natives are wanting in a spirit of manly independence and Mr. Moore was perfectly right in expatiating in his valedictory address on the excellent maxim—"Be just and fear not." But we fail to discern the essential difference which he seems to be anxious to make between manly independence towards Government and manly independence towards fellow-citizens. If manly independence is a virtue, it is a virtue everywhere; but if we were to accept Mr. Moore's dictum, it degenerates into a vice when it is exercised in relation to Government.

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—The other matter which has now been brought to a happy close is the Building bye-laws. These have now been finally approved by the Corporation. It is a sense of relief to know that after all common sense has asserted its sway in reference to the 23rd clause which directed that owners of new buildings should cause the flat and roof of their structures "to be externally covered with slates, tiles, metal, or other incombustible materials." That was not only a most oppressive and heedless bye-law, but an impractical one too. The custom and usage of hundreds of years in roof building and the materials employed for the purpose were ignored. On the previous occasion opinion was pretty fairly divided on this matter and the section was passed by a narrow majority. The Commissioner himself was so much impressed with its absurdity that he had the good sense before giving over charge to leave a letter recommending the deletion of the objected clause. And deleted it was. But there was a good deal of intelligent debate on the last bye-law which runs thus: "In all cases in which under these bye-laws dimensions are prescribed, the Commissioner shall have power, on application being made to that end, to permit of such dimensions being modified." This leaves a door wide open for abuse. The objection of those who opposed its retention was rational. It is a matter of regret that such a clause passed. But it is not yet too late. It is to be hoped the Government will see their way to expunging it, rife as it is, if retained, with the most mischievous consequences.

FRONTIER RAILWAYS.

THE *Subodha Patrika* discourses:—Thirty years ago the Government would have willingly allotted any sum of money which could be profitably spent on such measures as the spread of primary education among the masses on village sanitation, female education, and medical relief, and the like. But these things were not then quite practicable and now that they have become not only feasible but even necessary, the Government has no money. Is it because it has grown poor or reactionary? Nothing of the kind. It is as alive as ever to the importance of these objects while its revenue has increased and is increasing with leaps and bounds and now presses close upon the revenue of England itself. Yet it has no funds for those objects. It was thus that H. E. the Governor threatened the other day to withdraw his support from the Poona Female High School, the only institution of its kind in Western India, and to reduce it to a grant-in-aid school, which in the present circumstances would mean its closure. About the same time we saw it stated that 100 lacs of rupees are to be assigned next year for Frontier railways! It is these vast sums of money annually spent on Frontier measures in the name or for the sake of Imperial Politics which are gradually starving provincial or local services. England should bear the greater portion of these expenses, yet no effort is made to demand this financial justice, but attention is devoted to other measures of so called political reform which are trifling in comparison with the serious drag.

THE HINDUS AND THEIR GODS.

Native Opinion remarks:—No ghost is required to say that with the memories of the Mahomedan riot in this city, in 1874, on account of certain strictures on their prophet, Mahomad, by a Parsi, and of the instantaneous effect of the commotion caused in the Mahomedan world last year by the announcement that it was contemplated by some to represent the same prophet on the stage in Paris and London, the Native missionary (originally a Hindu) would not have ventured, in an excess of zeal for his adopted religion, to use the language he has indulged in about a deity revered so highly as Krishna throughout the length and breadth of Hindustan, in connection with Mahomad. With the Hindus, however, the case is otherwise. Their gods and their religion are at the mercy of every scribbler who takes it into his head to cast a stone at them. It is fully known now that there is no reason to be afraid of them unlike the Mahomedans or the followers with the same calibre of any other religion. For this reason, unjustifiable attacks on Hindu deities and Hindu religion are so frequent. But this, we are confident, will be entirely changed, if the Hindus only knew how to use in time the lawful weapons, the neutral British Government has placed in our hands, to protect our religion from these attacks. We are glad to learn that steps are being after all taken to see, in a magisterial court, whether the author of the writing complained of has not infringed the bounds of free discussion permitted by law.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

Although it will be sometime before the season has commenced for gubernatorial tours, Lord Harris, says the *Rast Goftar*, has just managed to pay a short visit to two important towns in the Deccan, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur. There were the usual addresses; and speeches and in the speeches which he has delivered on this occasion the Governor has maintained his reputation for frankness, shrewdness, and sound common sense. He seems to take his cue mostly from the officers of the districts he visits, but the clearness and force with which he expresses his views shows that he does not repeat them mechanically just as they are received, but that he weighs them and makes them his own before uttering them. It is the general impression that he has always a bias in favour of the official view. Without discussing whether this is the fact or not, or whether it is the right thing for him to do or not, this much is certain that the official cannot complain that his views have not on any occasion received from him the fullest measure of attention and respect. He is anxious that the popular voice, or what is represented as the popular voice, should be checked by official opinion, in order to be able to gauge its value, and he does not make a secret of this wish.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—There was a remark made by Lord Harris at Ahmednagar which we think, should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. In the course of his reply to the Municipal address, his Lordship observed that he could not receive the address from the educational committee of the town, because it was sent late and there was no time to verify the statements contained therein. The significance of that declaration is worthy of notice. It means that no head of an administration should care to reply to an address spontaneously given by a civic body, be it municipal or any other, without its being first scrutinised by the official authorities who may be the recognised channels of communication! Such a policy, though largely followed, is, in our opinion not only undesirable but injurious. It strikes at the very root of the object of visits which persons in exalted situation, like Viceroys, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, are supposed to make. We have always understood that the sole aim and object of a Governor's or Viceroy's visit is to *understand* the legitimate wants and requirements, and even grievances, of the people whose town he visits. No doubt, there are the accredited officials of his Government. They are at liberty to arrange the ceremonial part of the programme. But we consider it to be a serious infringement of the undoubted right of the people when they insist upon the addresses of the people being first scrutinised by themselves. It will be thus perceived that the tours of Governors as now carried on actually frustrate the original good object they were intended for. They have simply become an annual peripatetic picnic nine-tenth of which is filled with pleasure and one-tenth with humdrum bow-wowing which means nothing. Nobody is the wiser or the better, while a large portion of the tax-payers' monies is absolutely squandered on this sort of holiday making.

Says the *Gajerati*:—Lord Harris in his recent tour visited Sholapur, Ahmednagger and Thana and at all these places, as is customary with the Indian people, he was very cordially received. The people had of course their usual tale of grievances and they were met in the usual way with frank and straightforward replies. His Excellency's speeches betray in an unmistakable manner that the imperial government has been driving a Shylock's bargain with this presidency and even where Lord Harris feels the reasonableness of the demand, he instinctively shrinks from binding his government hand and foot by any promises. We must not, however, conceal from a frank-hearted governor like Lord Harris our serious apprehension that the prospects of primary and secondary education do not seem to us to be quite hopeful in the near future, and we hope the Indian Government will not go so far in their shortsighted policy of retrenchment as to impede the progress of education upon which India's regeneration primarily depends. There is a good deal of conflict of opinion between municipalities and Government regarding the levy of octroi duties, but so long as they can be regulated so as not to act as transit duties, they will be resorted to in the Moffussil where direct taxation of any k

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 3 CAST TAPER CYLINDERS.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, Esq., C.E., I.S., Executive Engineer, Presidency, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, 1891, at 4 p.m., at the Executive Engineer, Presidency Storeyard, Esplanade, 3 Cast Taper Cylinders (little Cracked), 6" by 6' by 6."

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY situated in a lane leading Duncan Road Row, or Khetwady Back Road, to Falkland Road.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th November, 1891, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Heerajee Byramjee Sanga, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Yemunabai, widow of Ismail Ebrahim, and Ebrahim Ismail, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 1st May, 1891, the undermentioned property, viz., All that piece of Fazandari land (the fazandar is Nursoo Sayboo) containign by admeasurement one hundred and forty-six square yards (146) or thereabouts, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 8, then under No. 13, and now under street No. 6, ward (B ford D) No. 2135, all which premises are situate in a lane leading from the Duncan Road Row, or Khetwady Back Road, to the Falkland Road, fronting on the east side of the said lane, outside the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the aforesaid lane, on the west by the property formerly of Cursetjee Jeevunjee and now of Cursetjee Jamasjee, on the north by the property of Sora Rahimtoola, and on the south partly by the house of Bhawanee Malee and partly by that of the said Rahimtoola, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's Solicitors, Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, November 4, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAMBEKAR, NIZAM, AND NAGDEVI STREETS.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 185 of 1891, and by virtue of the Consent Decree made on the 9th day of October 1891, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on the following days and hours, sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, the following very valuable landed properties :—

LOT No. 1.—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Nagdevi road, assessed by the Municipality under street Nos 98 & 40), registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 709, new No. 3229, whereof Maneckjee Jewajee is the Fazendar, admeasuring about 112 3-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the Nagdevi Road, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the south by the property of Esmail Joosub Lakha, and on the north by the property of Buchoo Fakir Mahomed.

LOT No. 2—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, at 4-30 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Old Nagpada, assessed by the Municipality under street Nos 18 & 16, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 701, new No. 3183, whereof Nowrojee Mehrjee is the Fazendar, and admeasuring 112 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Aboobaker Essack, on the west by the property of Ellias Abam, on the south by the Old Nagpada Street, and on the north by a sweepers' passage.

LOT No. 3.—TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th November, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, laying and being at Kambekar Street, assessed by the Municipality under street Nos. 234, 236, and 238, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 650, new No. 2981, whereof Sadasiv Vishwanath Dhoorander is the Fazandar, and bounded on the east by Khambeker Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the vacant land of Hajl Hassum Noor Mahomed, and on the south by the property of Aboobaker Mahomed Siddic.

LOT No. 4—TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th November, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the dweling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jackeria Musjid Street, assessed by the Municipality under street Nos. 396-398, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 144, new No. 1319, whereof Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee is the Fazendar, and bounded on the east by the Jackeria Musjid Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the south by the property of Alaya Hajee Ebrahim, and on the north by the property of Syed Oomer.

LOT No. 5—on FRIDAY, the 6th November, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Nizam Street, assessed by the Municipality under street No. 77, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2658 and new No. 9889, admeasuring 1765-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Ghogari Alli Mistry, on or towards the west by the property of Noor Mahomed Tar Mahomed, on or towards the south by the Nizam Street, and on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WALERS, WALERS, WALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES

Imported by Messrs. Wallen Tullock and Co. from Australia on Saturday, the 14th November, 1891.

AT 3-30 p. m.

At Kennedy sea face, behind the B. B. and C. I. Railway Churney Road Station.

30 horses will be sold by Public Auction to the HIGHEST BIDDER by Messrs. BENNETT and Co.

A RARE CHANCE to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

Particulars of the horses will be given hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong tonga suitable for district work.
1 second-hand strong Victoria with removable coach box
1 strong four-seated baronche in very good order.
1 second-hand strong mail-phaeton, convertible into a waggonnette.
1 chesnut arab 14 hands, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay arab pony, 13-2, 7 years old, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Row, Fort, below Sir Dinsha Manockjee Petit Baronet's office, a large collection of fancy goods, consisting of very rich plain and Bohemian glassware and flower vases, centre pieces, a large collection of ganjee shirts, baby's ready-made clothes, ladies' shawls, silk hand gloves, stockings, socks, neckties, earthen toys, shades, gloves, lamps, accordeons, concertinas, flutes, fiddle, banjoe, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The above is on view.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 14, Brighton House, Mazagon, opposite the Hamilton Hotel, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of MARK WADIA, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 4, 1891.

BUILDING LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the Executive Engineer, Presidency, is prepared to receive tenders up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on the 9th November 1891, for certain plots of land on the Esplanade Estate, to be let on Building Leases, on terms and conditions which may be ascertained at his office.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 1st October, 1891.

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WALERS ! WALERS ! ! WALERS ! ! !

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, at 2 p.m.t Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece goods and the following :—

4 table and 5 hand-sewing machines.
1 D-B C-F 12 bore gun by W Richards, London, in splendid condition.
1 5-inch transit theodolite.
1 pocket transit theodolite.
1 steel tape (acreage 66 feet).
20 cases Pilsener beer, eagle brand, in quarts and pints.
1 very large size Chubb's safe.
1 handsome Vienna safe on stand.
On account of the concerned—
J H G 6083-89 2 cases corozo buttons.
On account and at the risk of Cadurbhoy Russoolbhoy ex-s. s. Poseidon—
F F
1308 6091-93 3 cases "Lion" Gold paper,
& C

AT 2 P.M.

1 light and handsome victoria, with removable coach box.
1 handsome double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
A well-bred Fox-terrier dog (Jack), six months Old, splendid ratter.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY DHOTIES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th Nov., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Luchmondass Bhicumchund and on account and at the risk of Goculdass Kalidass—

92 bales grey Dhotees of various lengths and width in lots to suits purchasers.

On FRIDAY, the 6th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, near Kali Chowky, the valuable handsome French-polished, blackwood, and teakwood, household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, handsome table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, pictures, carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, etc., the property of R SHUTT, Esq.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Bridge Road, in the compound of the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Wimbridge Roberts, and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate sympathetic grand pianoforte, by S Rose & Co., with insulators, rich table ornaments, fancy curtains, handsome pictures, real Brussels carpets, &c., the property of A G CRISP, ESQ.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERY IN SHAIK ABDOOL DOCTOR STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 7th November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Bhoodra Dana, Moti Ajba, Bhoota Burnath and Khoorna Amra, trading under the name of Bhoodra Dana and Company and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mahomedlly Jafferjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of August, 1888, and in the deed of further charge, dated the 7th day of November, 1888, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Shaik Abdool Doctor Street, on the eastern side thereof, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 316 new No. 7626, old Survey No. 1824, and new Survey No. 4391, admeasuring 206 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipally under ward No, 7623, and street Nos. 42 to 50 and 143 to 147, bounded on the east by the property of Borah Essabhoy Ebramjee, on the west by the said Shaik Abdool Doctor Street, on the north by the property of Abdoolabhoy Hasonally, and on the south by Khara Thank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 4, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

15 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases white shirtings.
3 " white jackonets.
2 " white handkerchiefs.
1 " brown half hose.
On account of Chunilal Jairam.—
E—440 1-4—3 packages T. R. Prints.
"—440 5-8—2 do. do.
On account of Josuf Hajee Giga.—
W C—435—2218—1 case trimmings.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Stations at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and orther sweepings, waste paper, &c, &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 4, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

CONSOLS still remained at 95 in London yesterday ; and the market rates of discount at Friday's reduced level ; Indian Sterling Loan being also unchanged at 107. Bar Silver was 1-16d. per oz. lower, at 44 1-16d. ; but Rupee Securities were unchanged in each denomination, at £74⅛ for Fours, and £74⅜ for 4½ per cents. ; while in New York, the metal was down ½ cent., at 95½ cents, with Exchange in London ¼ cent lower, at 4·83¾ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 468,000 ounces of Silver yesterday at 95 to 95·80 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4¾d. Braziers' Copper was further £1 lower, at £57 per ton In Paris, French Rentes declined ¾ per cent. to 95 ; Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at fcs. 25·22½.

In the General Produce Markets, wheat was firmer at an advance of 1d. per cental in the price of No. 1 Soft White, and of ½d. in that of White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 8d., and 8s. 1½d. per cental, ex-quay, respectively. The Linseed Market is called quiet, but Reuter's quotations show an advance in rates for Bombay Seed of 1s. 3d. per quarter on the spot, ex-quay, and of 1s. 9d. to arrive compared with those last wired through the same channel.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, Surats easier, and Arrivals dull, the total Sales having been only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 800 East Indian. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4⅝d. per lb. ; but Arrivals declined from 1-16d. in the nearer positions to 1-32d. in the more distant ; while Surats were 1-16d. down in all grades of Broach, and in Fine and Fully Good Dholleras and Oomras. The day's Imports were 27,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower yesterday, at 8 5-16 cents, February Futures being quoted at 8·38 cents, or two points higher than the last quotations for January. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy at 69,000 bales ; and the figures for the new crop, so far, compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same period :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts ...	69,000	63,000	53,000
Two days' do. ...	134,000	110,000	100,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,269,000	2,190,000	2,014,000

Locally, a moderate business has been passing on the staple, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates. The Mills have taken 800 bales of ready stuff, consisting of 150 bales each of Dharwar at 170-2 ; and Amli Ginned, at Rs. 181-3½ ; 100 bales each of Barsee, at 178½ ; Bengal, at Rs. 144½ ; and Indore Ginned, at Rs. 175½ ; and 50 each of Jalgaum, at Rs. 161½ ; Morvi, at Rs. 175 ; Tinnivelly, at Rs. 166 ; and Nugger, at Rs. 159 per candy, besides which they have contracted for 1,000 bales of Jalgaum of the new crop, for March delivery, at Rs. 175. Business with exporters has been entirely confined to contracts for the new Crops, say 500 Julgaum, for January, at Rs. 172½-3 ; 400 Broach, for March, at Rs. 212 ; and 200 Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 164 per candy.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports published yesterday advised a continuance of seasonable weather over the whole of the cotton area, the only complaint coming from Bellary, when rain was still much needed generally. In the Agra district of the Bengal circle, picking had partially begun ; at Cawnpore the plants were shedding bolls ; and at Beawar they were ready for picking in some places. Throughout the Oomra circle the plants were showing bolls rapidly ripening, and in some parts of the Barsee district they were ready for picking ; while in the Broach and Dhollera circles the crop continued to flourish, the plants being stated to be healthy in the Wadwan and Veeramgaum districts of the latter, and to be showing bolls in some places at Bhownugger.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been in moderate demand for export to-day, the former market having been steady, and the latter firm ; but prices are unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay for three days—Saturday-Monday—were as follows :—

Cotton	898	bales.
Wheat	131,862	cwts.
Linseed	19,352	"
Rapeseed	1,090	"
Gingelly	6,645	"
Poppyseed	3,101	"
Groundnuts	2,468	"
Castorseed	6,854	"

FREIGHTS are firm, but business is checked by the higher rates demanded by holders of tonnage, both for early and distant shipment.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday show the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	4,86,045
" " Branches	Inc.	"	2,07,104
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	45,10,896
Government Securities	Inc.	"	8,65,507
Loans "	Dec.	"	16,44,222
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	7,46,547
Cash Balances with other Banks.	"	"	1,05,431
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	52,22,037

The large withdrawal of over 46 lakhs from Private Deposits during the week covered by the Presidency Banks Statement issued this afternoon for yesterday is hardly more than we are accustomed to on the eve of holidays during which the Banks are closed, though in the present case, the Government Paper Settlement which fell last week must be credited with a share of the decrease in this item. But though the reduction of the Banks Cash Balance by some 52½ lakhs, bringing it down to 328¾ lakhs, was mainly due to the cause referred to, it will be noticed from the above figures that a material increase in Bills Discounted, was more than counterbalanced, by some 9 lakhs, by a diminution in Loans, so that the net increase in trade requirements was hardly more than 37 lakhs, a considerable addition to Government Securities and some decrease in Public Deposits helping to reduce the balance.

EXCHANGE.—On the reopening of the Banks this morning after the Dewali holidays the feeling was weak with Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 4 27-32d. Telegraphic, at 1s. 4 13-16d. ; Credits, at 1s. 5 1-16d. and Francs at 1·79⅜ ; and a fair enquiry for Bank Remittance springing up rates receded 1-32d. all round. A fair amount of ready Bank Demand was sold at 1s. 4 27-32d. ; and a little Telegraphic was placed, for transfer early next year, at 1s. 4½d.; also some Credits for April-May delivery, at 1s. 5 3-16d., the market closing with a slightly steadier feeling, at the following ready quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	.....	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	.....	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 29-32d.	"
Credits 3	do.	... 1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Francs 3	do.	... 1·79½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has receded from the rates for Fours at which the market left off before the holidays, ¼ per cent. lower having been quoted for Money at 106, and 1-16 for Account, at 105⅞ for the next Settlement, and 105½ for the end of December. Before closing, however, the market, which had been steady at the decline, hardened, and 106 1-16, buyers, was the final cash price ; with 105½ nominal quoted for 4½ per cent.

SHARES have not shown much life to-day on the resumption of business, and, with a few exceptions, in Mill and Press Scrip, prices are unaltered at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 967 per share.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd November, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	...	...
Teheran	3	1	30 p.m.	..	32
Suez	3	2	35 p.m.	..	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 3rd November, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	22	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	13	..	1
" Madras	..	18	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TREACHER—November 3, Alice, the dearly-loved wife of Walter G. Treacher. Her remains will be interred in St. Stephen's Cemetry, Bandora, at 5 p.m., to-day. The funeral cortege leaves the Great Western Hotel at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEAN—October 17, at Bakloh, the wife of J Bean, Punjab Police, of a son.
SCOTLAND—October 25, at Betul, Central Provinces, the wife of Surgeon D W Scotland, Indian Medical Service, of a son.
VANSOMEREN—October 26, at Murree, the wife of W T VanSomeren, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHARDE—October 25, at Mooltan, India, of bronchitis, Edmund Lovell Charde, late District Superintendent, Punjab Police, aged 62 years, 9 months and 29 days.
HEXTER—October 23, at Naini Tal, Henry Hexter, head clerk, Tarai District Office, aged 38 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1891

A SCHEME for shortening the time occupied in the delivery of the Indian mails in London and other European capitals by two or three days, and, consequently, abridging the period in which merchants can get answers to their correspondence by from four to six days, is published by the shipping journal *Fairplay*. The proposal has been drawn up and worked out with a good deal of care by Lieutenant K. Boissevain, of the Dutch Navy. That officer writes with especial reference to the inquiry instituted by the English Government as to the possibility of accelerating the transit of the mails by sending them *via* Salonica instead of *via* Brindisi. The intention in his view will be frustrated if the change be limited to the substitution of one port for another. The P. and O. Company could not possibly afford to build fast steamers especially for that part of the journey, and with steamers going at ten knots an hour the full advantage derivable from the shorter sea-route could not be obtained. Lieutenant Boissevain suggests that, before any final decision be arrived at, the British Government should convoke a congress of post officials and railway authorities to meet, say at Belgrade, and arrive at a common understanding as to the best and most economical solution of the problem of the shortest mail communication between Europe and the East. His own proposal is that a special line of fast steamers be organised for a daily service between Port Said—or possibly Alexandria—and Salonica. A steamship company should be constituted to effect the daily transport of all mails arriving at Port Said for Europe from whatever place and under whatever flag, while carrying to that port for outward-bound steamers the European mails arriving the same day from Salonica—a distance of one day and-a-half, at the rate of twenty miles an hour. On an average one mail a day passes through Port Said in one direction, and one in the other. In a month of twenty-eight days the P. and O. takes through to Bombay four mails, to Shanghai two, and to Sydney two. There are nine other companies carrying mails—the Messageries, the Netherland's, the North German Lloyds, the Austrian Lloyds, the Florio Rubattino, the Queensland Mail, the Spanish Mail between Barcelona and Manilla, the Sunda Line between Hamburg and Suerbaya, making twenty-five voyages a month. Besides these regular lines, intermediate and extra steamers occasionally carry mails. The number of mails arriving at Port Said in the year varies from six hundred to six hundred and fifty, giving an average of three hundred and twelve in either direction—twelve mails for a week of six days. It sometimes happens that two or even three steamers arrive in one day, and on some days none, but the daily average may be fairly taken as one or two. On the other hand the mail steamers arriving at Port Said do not always or often arrive at the date fixed in the time table. Last year the P. and O. steamers arrived at the appointed date fifty times ; too early, forty-two times ; and too late, eight times. The Messageries was thirty-four times punctual, fifty-six times before the fixed date, and ten times too late. The other lines had not so good a record.

Now if any or each of these lines had a special steamer waiting to carry its mails to Salonica, the delay and the loss incurred would be considerable. But a special line of steamers conveying the mails daily between Egypt and Salonica would not only obviate this inconvenience, but would enable Indian and Colonial steamers, relieved of further responsibility in regard to the mail bags, to resume their voyage as ordinary passenger vessels without any obligation as to rate of speed. They could proceed at their own convenience to London, Hamburg, or elsewhere, untrammelled by the onerous conditions of their mail contracts. The acceleration sought to be effected is arrived at as follows. The distance from Brindisi to Port Said is 940 miles, and the voyage occupies three days when the steamers go at thirteen miles an hour. The route from Salonica is 720 miles, which can be done in a day and a-half, at 20 miles an hour. The railway distance from London to Brindisi occupies 49 hours ; from London to Salonica 62 hours. The acceleration so far would give one day saved between London and Paris and Port Said. But there is a further gain. The time spent by steamers at Port Said before proceeding on their journey would be saved ; the mail bags would be transhipped at once, and the fast steamer for Salonica—forewarned by telegraph—could have her steam up and would proceed at once. This the projector calculates would give a saving of fourteen hours. The time occupied by the mail steamer going through the Canal, is at least twelve hours ; the mail bags could be sent by rail from Port Said to Suez or *vice-versa* in four hours. The speed of the Turkish part of the railway line, 290 miles long, might be increased so as to gain another six or eight hours. Arrangements would have to be made to ensure the safety of the mails when passing through Turkish territory, and this would not be difficult if the necessity for such provision were recognised. The political aspect of the matter is however not at all free from complications, as we shall see presently. At first the cost of the special service would have to be borne rateably by subsidies from the different countries interested in rapid communications between Europe and the East. The Colonial Governments are desirous of getting into closer communication with Europe, and Lieutenant Boissevain is sanguine that their support can be readily obtained. The enterprise would have to secure the co-operation of the Turkish and the Egyptian Government, as well as the goodwill of the interests represented in the trade of the Levant and the Suez Canal Company. It is, therefore necessary, to avoid doing anything to arouse susceptibilities which would scarcely be unconcerned if such a project were supposed to cover any political object. With a view to avoid all risks of this kind the projector first sought to interest the public of the Netherlands in his scheme. The Netherlands Government has no political interest to subserve in the Mediterranean, and he conceives that a Dutch combination to effect the end in view might be received with a degree of confidence which would be withheld from a scheme originating in France or Italy, Germany or England. So much may be granted.

That England and Germany, Austria and, possibly, Servia—though that little kingdom is anti-Austrian in its policy—have no interest opposed to the route *via* Salonica may be conceded. Indeed, it appears that formal notice has been given by the British Government that the Indian mails will be transferred from the Brindisi to the Salonica route when the present contracts expire at the end of 1892. But France and Italy, opposed on every other point, are at one in the desire to retain the Brindisi route, which profits them both. They will certainly decline to concur in any proposal for establishing a special line of swift mail steamers between Salonica and Port Said. The Italians have a good deal to say, and they have said much already, of the dangers from brigands to mails and passengers passing through Turkish territory, and also of the perils from the dangerous navigation amongst the islands and shores of the Archipelago, especially in winter. The French Minister of Public Works in a report on the subject, promises improvement on the French portion of the Brindisi route, which will enable several hours to be saved before the contracts expire next year. The Italian lines are chiefly in fault for the comparative slowness of the transit, and, doubtless, improvement will be effected on that side also. M. Roche dwells on the dangers not only from brigands but from the winter snows and the spring floods in the Balkans. It may be taken for granted that neither France nor Italy will subsidise or, in any way help forward a scheme which is detrimental to their special interests. The consent of the Sultan to the establishment of a sort of international right of way through what is left of his European provinces, is by no means certain. The example of what has befallen the Khedive since the Suez Canal has become the highway of trade, is not calculated to encourage the Porte to commit itself to a scheme of a somewhat similar kind. France and Italy—and it may be assumed also Russia—certainly will not use their good offices to induce the Turkish Government to facilitate matters ; they will be far more likely to contrive obstacles. The difficulties in the way of the scheme are apparent. But the fact that if realised it would render great service to all those concerned in interests south and east of the Suez Canal emboldens this Dutch Waghorn to look forward to the co-operation of the Colonial Governments in carrying it through. In the first instance the work undertaken would be confined to the acceleration of the mails between India and the East, and the great southern Colonies and Europe; but later on passengers would probably be found to prefer the quicker route, which would not only greatly abridge the sea-voyage but give them from four to six days longer in Europe. There is much in the scheme to recommend it to favourable consideration. It is a proposal which deserves at all events serious discussion, with a view to ascertain whether it may not provide the means of realizing within a reasonable compass of time, and at comparatively small cost the expectations founded on the prolongation of the continental railway system to Salonica. The subsidised mail companies would find in the supplementary line of special steamers from Port Said to the nearest European port a means of satisfying, at a minimum of cost, the demands, growing more urgent every year, for an acceleration of the service between India and the Colonies and Europe.

THE Theosophists must be looking up in London, when the *Times*, even in October, devotes a leader to their meeting in St. James' Hall, and discourses quite seriously of theosophy and its *raison d'etre*. The leading journal goes so far as to translate for the benefit of those innocent of Greek the designation Theosophy as "Divine Wisdom." It is true that the disciples of the new cult are not credited with much wisdom either human or Divine, and that the number of the persons who appear to be interested in this singular philosophy of life and death is taken to prove "the existence of a strata of unsuspected ignorance amongst classes supposed to be educated." The dictum of Faraday in regard to the spiritualists and table-turners of forty years ago, that the portent showed the natural result of the almost total absence of any provision for the education of the judgment, is considered appropriate to the occasion. We have from time to time abundant reason in India to deplore the absence from the curriculum of the higher education of any training of the critical faculty—the calling forth of the power to discriminate between what is probably true, and what is chimerical, or palpably false. Even in England, as the *Times* laments, the greater diffusion of education since Faraday's time has only increaed the number of those who read and marvel, without to any appreciable extent increasing the number of those who read and think. Mr. Stead, who has created the *Review of Reviews* as a great instrument of civilization, in the current number of that remarkable periodical records with pride that it was owing to his introduction that Mrs. Besant was brought into contact with Madame Blavatzky, who "worked the miracle of her conversion from materialism to a faith firmly based in the reality of the spiritual world." That is to say the belief in the Mahatmas and their spiritual existence—of their power to materialise a letter from Thibet such as Mdme. Blavatzky so often received in the same handwriting. The editor of the *Review* gives Mrs. Besant the place of honour in the "Character Sketch" of the month—a very interesting sketch, it must be admitted, of a very remarkable and highly intellectual woman. It is astonishing that a lady of such undoubted gifts, actuated by unquestionable sincerity and singleness of purpose, should accept the doctrine of the previous incarnation and the re-incarnation of all who dwell on earth on the word of Madame Blavatzky, who could supply no evidence whatever in support of the assertion that this theory of the eternal is true and all others false. It is not more easy to believe in the Mahatmas, and their power of transmitting letters through the air and materialising the aerial paper on which they write ! It is no less astonishing that Mr. Stead, who pronounces theosophy a mystical system, the natural child of a marriage between Christianity and Buddhism, should yet congratulate Mrs. Besant on having become "the high priestess of a system of spiritual philosophy which is practically Christian in ethics, and which in many points seems to supply a scientific (!) foundation for much that has been most cavilled at in the Christian creed." What is Mr. Stead's idea of a scientific foundation ? Mrs. Besant, in a letter to the *Times*, demurring to the charge that theosophy is a whim of dreamers who have never done anything for mankind, does not assert a scientific basis for her teaching. With more skill she claims that the modern Theosophists have an intellectual affinity with those who first bore the name in the third century at Alexandria. Presumably they inherited much of the mystic lore of Egypt and the East, and passed it on to their successors, including Paracelsus and Mesmer. Mrs. Besant even claims kinship with those wise old alchemists who, ere modern science was thought of, anticipating the theory of atoms, saw plainly that the time will come when lead may be resolved into its original elements and reconstituted as gold. This is not scientific, but it is very deep dreaming indeed.

THE action of the Russian Government in prohibiting the export of all cereals except wheat has already had an influence on the markets. Wheat itself was firm in the English and Continental markets on the day following the issue of the ukase, notwithstanding the disappointment of the general expectation that the export of that cereal also would be prohibited. The explanation no doubt is that the rise in oats, barley, and other food-grains sympathetically affected wheat. It is doubtful if a prohibition of wheat exports would have had any widespread effects upon the condition of the famine-stricken districts. In Russia, as was the case in India during some of the worst famine years, the quantity of food-grains in the country, as a whole, is sufficient to meet the requirements of the population. What is needed is not so much the protection, by administrative measures, of the whole store against depletion, as the supply of the districts which have too little for their requirements from the districts which have more than they want. The *Times'* correspondent gives a very striking account of the caprice with which abundance and scarcity are distributed over the face of the country. Starving villages may be found side by side with villages which have ample provision for their needs. The accounts from the Caucasus recall some of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A GERMAN LOAN FOR MORE ARTILLERY.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.

It is announced that the German Government intends shortly to raise a loan of five and-a-half million pounds sterling for the purpose of perfecting and increasing the strength of the artillery.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHILI.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

Active negocia tions of a somewhat sharp character are proceeding between the Governments of the United States and Chili concerning the question of the rep aration to be made by the latter country for the assault on American sailors at Valparaiso.

In discussin g the matter some of the United States papers talk of going to war, but it is generally believed that a peaceful settlement will be arrived at.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

NINE THOUSAND KILLED AND INJURED.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 2.

It has now been ascertained that four thousand persons were killed and upward of five thousand injured by the recent earthquake. None of the foreign residents suffered, the victims being all natives of Japan. In the various districts visited by the disturbances over fifty thousand houses were destroyed. Great suffering prevails.

THE CZAR AND EMPEROR WILLIAM.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.

It is stated that the Czar, in returning from Copenhagen to Livadia, expressly avoided a meeting with the Emperor William.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned a grant of £1,000 yearly to maintain the Indian products at the Imperial Institute.

Mr. Royle, of the India Office, has been appointed Curator of the Indian Section of the Institute.

RUSSIA IN THE PAMIRS.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* states that Russia intends to make a caravan road through the Pamirs to the Indian Frontiers next spring. He also says that the Chiefs of the Akyakals will meet in general assembly next spring on the Murgab River, when it is expected that they will join Russia.

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

St. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.

The police have discovered a Society in this City with branches at Chartkoff and Odessa.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

The Treasury purchased to-day 468,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 95 to 95·80.

QUARTERS FOR BRITISH INFANTRY OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

Good quarters for Officers of British Infantry at Cherat are to be provided at last, which will cost about Rs. 95,000.

SIR JOHN HUDSON'S HEALTH.

Sir John Hudson is progressing favourably. There is no fear of danger now.

BELUCHISTAN FUEL-SUPPLY.

There is an alteration of date again in the assembly of the Conference at Quetta to consider the question of supplying fuel to Beluchistan.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

The marriage was solemnized yesterday afternoon, at All Saints' Church, of the elder daughter of one of the most popular Collectors of Allahabad, Miss Porter, with Adjutant Commeline, 2nd Bengal Lancers, both social favorites. The gathering was very large, and quite filled the choir and chancel by the time the bride and her father arrived; the chief among the guests being the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Justice, the General Commanding with all the ladies of their respective household. As the grand organ pealed the last notes of the wedding march the married couple repaired to the church-door, where a coach with three pairs of chestnuts and three officers of Royal Artillery for postillions was waiting to take them to Government House, where the company followed to spend the remainder of the afternoon, and to do the customary honors.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, Nov. 3.

His Excellency Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Staff, Colonel Leach, Military Secretary; and Captain Peyton, Aid-de-Camp; left Poona to-night by train to Kalyan *en route* to Nagpore and Mhow Districts. The departure was private. Several officers of the District Staff and others were present on the platform. The usual salute will be fired to-morrow. His Excellency will arrive on the 24th, as the opening of the rifle meeting falls on the next day.

A NEW RIFLE RANGE.

The following extract from the Army Orders has been issued from the Quarter-master General's Office to-day:—"It is notified for information that the new rifle range near Dhanowrie shall be designated "The Sisters."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Rewa arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the morning of the 1st inst.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania arrived at Marseilles on Monday, the 2nd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera..... 3⅛

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1 4⅛

2½ per cent. Consols for account... ...

3 per cent. French Rentes..... 95

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 74½

4½ per cent. „ 74⅛

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 107

Bar Silver 44 1-16

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to call attention to a long and interesting article, in your issue of 12th September last, on a subject of vast importance to the whole community. There are two methods of dealing with this question. Let me ask, *a priori*, is it reasonable to suppose that health can be promoted by spreading disease? The exudation from a corrupt wound must necessarily be dangerous to inoculate into a healthy body, but the compulsory laws require the blood of every family to be tainted with this corruption from man or from beast. Humanity forbids us to cause unnecessary suffering, but in the Bombay Presidency upwards of 900,000 human beings annually (mostly children) have painful wounds inflicted upon them with poisoned lancets, under the idea of "stamping out small-pox." Such an infliction of human suffering is utterly unjustifiable. The endowment of such a practice calls into existence a body of persons interested in defending and perpetuating it, and thus truth is often concealed or misrepresented and has to fight its way to supremacy against endowed error. So much for *a priori* considerations.

But your paper deals with the question *a posteriori*, and on that I ask you to look at some facts which tend to invalidate your conclusions.

Your first table gives the number of annual deaths attributed to small-pox from 1848-1877, and you call attention to the fact that after the supply of the Vehar water there were certain epidemics of small-pox. If you divide the table at 1850 (the year of the new water-supply) you will find that the average of deaths from small-pox for thirteen years (1848-1860) was 675 per annum—and for the next seventeen years 1105 per annum. Now, applying the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* argument you should say that the provision of pure water in abundance increased small-pox. But I suppose you would not admit so absurd a conclusion. But from 1878-1890 your second table gives an average of 287 deaths per annum for thirteen years, and you take the compulsory vaccination law as the cause of the reduction. Those who object to this law repudiate the application of the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* argument in the second case as well as in the first, for to them it is as absurd to suppose that giving disease can save life as that supplying pure water can cause disease.

Again, it should be remembered that the promise of Jenner was that vaccination would prevent small-pox. In this it has signally failed. Your second table shows that you have had 3741 deaths from this disease in Bombay City thirteen years and if we take the deaths as 18 per cent. of the cases (which is about the proportion found in other places) this shows that you have had about 20,783 cases in the thirteen years, or an average of 1598 cases per annum. Where is the evidence of the prophylactic.

The table giving the number of births, deaths, and vaccinations is manifestly unreliable. In the period of compulsory vaccination (1878-1890) it gives the total births as 200,781 and the total of primary vaccinations as 219,750 or 18,969 more than were born. How can this be explained? The explanation given is that the registration of births is *defective*, but may or not be that the registration of vaccinations is excessive? The endowment would be a motive in the one case—but what motive operates in the other?

Further, the figures showing the number available for vaccination are evidently obtained by deducting the deaths under one year of age from the births. But surely many of those dying under one year old had been vaccinated. You do not say at what age the compulsory law begins to operate in Bombay; but if it be the same as in England the majority of babies dying under a year old will have been vaccinated.

You will notice also that in the same thirteen years of 200,781 born 81,751 or 40·71 per cent. died within a year of birth. This awfully heavy death-rate shows that some cause or causes are in operation seriously affecting infantile life. May not the shock and suffering inflicted by vaccination in part account for the fact that four-tenths of the infants born have so brief an existence? In the abstract of report of Dr. T. S. Weir, the Health Officer of Bombay, for the year 1889, we have a list of deaths in Bombay from 1881 to 1888. In a parallel column below, I have given the deaths of infants under one year from your paper of September 12:—

	Under One Year.		
1881.....	21,856	6,408	29·3 per cent.
1882.....	20,468	6,121	29·9 „
1883.....	23,530	6,532	27·8 „
1884.....	22,542	6,384	28·3 „
1885.....	21,850	6,265	28·6 „
1886.....	20,074	5,962	29·7 „
1887.....	20,513	6,954	33·9 „
1888.....	22,421	6,659	29·6 „
Total.....	173,254	51,335	29·6 per cent.

A glance at this table shows how high is the ratio of deaths under one year of age to the whole number, and, consequently, that nothing is being done to mitigate the pressure of those causes inimical to infant life.

In your description of the inoculation of calves you speak of the vaccine virus as "a beautiful, pure matter as clear almost as crystal." As poetry this is very elegant, but as fact it is utterly misleading, for how can the virus of a disease be pure?

You say that "the lower classes of natives of India are subject to various forms of skin diseases, which become aggravated by inoculation." Surely this shows how injurious the Jennerian operation must be to them. The idea of the blood being purified by the importation of the virus of a bestial disease is so utterly improbable that it would need very strong proof to induce its acceptance with thoughtful men.

Dr. Warlomont's opinion that "Vaccination is free from danger when practised with necessary precautions, skill, and care," even so guardedly expressed, is contrary to known facts. A committee of medical men, of which Dr. Makuna was secretary elicited from 232 medical men a statement of various cases that they had met with in their practice. Among these 11 mention abscesses; 8 boils; 60 eczema; 120 erysipelas; 22 erythema; 10 inflammation; 7 lichen; 7 pyæmia; 9 scrofula; 21 skin disease; 43 syphilis. Against such a body of testimony it would be absurd to put one man's opinion, however eminent or trustworthy he might be.

Dr. Creighton, the author of the article on Vaccination in the last edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," declares, in his recent work on "Jenner and Vaccination, a strange chapter of medical history," that the anti-vaccinists "have mastered nearly the whole case, and have knocked the bottom out of a grotesque superstition."

In conclusion let me say that the importation of disease, whether bestial or human, to every healthy babe, is not a means of improving the public health, which can only be maintained by pure blood, pure air, pure water, pure habits, and pure surroundings. These, and these only, will secure to any community the invaluable blessing of health.

Apologizing for the length of this communication, and hoping that the importance of the subject may be a sufficient justification.—Yours, &c.,

ISAAC DOXSEY,
Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

London.

THE DEWALEE AT THE PEEROO MAHOMED MILLS.

This being the first Dewalee holidays that have passed while the above Mills have been in operation, they have been celebrated in flowing style. The decorations of the interior of the Mills on Friday last made by the over-lookers and work-people in honor of the agents and directors was on a grand scale. In return for the good wishes of the work-people the agents yesterday provided an entertainment for all of their employes. All assembled at the Mills at 1 p.m., and immediately sat down to a sumptuous repast. Mr. Rustomjee Spencer, on behalf of the agents and directors, assured the officials of the Mills that they had the well-wishes and full co-operation of both the agents and directors in all their undertakings, and proposed the toast of the "Success of the Company," coupling with it the name of Mr. Peeroo Mahomed. Mr. Spencer also assured those present that Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, the chairman of the company, and other directors would only have been too glad to be present on the occasion had their absence not been unavoidable, and he on behalf of himself and Mr. Peeroo wished good health and success to the manager, Mr. Wood, and all the officials of the Mills. In reply the manager, Mr. Wood, thanked the agents and directors for their kind wishes in suitable terms, and at the same time assured them that he and all the officials had the interest of the company at heart, and time itself will show in what position the company will stand. The dinner being finished the agents, the manager, the officials, and clerks were all photographed, as were also the photographs of the mills and engines taken. The afternoon was very pleasantly brought to a close by a hearty vote of thanks to the agents, and by one and all partaking of a substantial tea.

It is said that when General Boulanger was in London a certain celebrated palmist who had examined his hand told many persons that he would die a suicide.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, of the firm of Lidbetter and Co., Apollo Street, has been granted the faculty of a Public Notary, and will henceforth practise as such. Mr. W. T. Lidbetter is a son of Mr. T. Lidbetter who practised as a public notary for many years in this city.

Dr. Rodaigues, who was convicted by Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, of theft of jewellery, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 1,500, and was sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment, was admitted to bail yesterday by Sir Charles Sergeant at the High Court in Rs. 10,000 personal recognisance and one surety for the same amount, until an appeal preferred against the decision on the accused's behalf by Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee, barrister-at-law, who is instructed by Mr. DeSouza, Pleader, comes on for hearing. As the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court was closed yesterday the order was forwarded to his residence for compliance.

A letter from Captain Hayes states that he is busy on his book on "Life in India," especially as to social aspects of Calcutta and other large towns. He has received contributions on certain phases of Calcutta life from some local *litterateurs*, who are specialists on the lines required, and Mrs. Hayes, who is engaged on a separate work dealing with the outcasts and lepers of Calcutta, will help the gallant Captain in sketching some characters for the book which will be doubtless looked forward to with interest by those who have fallen under the touch of the lady's pen while she was in India.

The *Manchester Guardian* says:—"A scheme for chartering a line of steamers to ply between India and the Japanese port of Osaka, to convey cotton from India to Japan at a lower rate than has hitherto been charged, is under consideration by the proposer, Mr Tata—a Bombay cotton, merchant—and the Japanese cotton-spinning companies. It is proposed to place three steamers on the line, and it is hoped that a considerable development of trade between India and Japan, both ways, will reesult." This, we are authoritatively informed, is entirely without foundation.

A correspondent asks whether it is not the fact that the original business of Mr. W. H. Smith, the father, was that of a dressing-case maker in the Strand. At a later time he transmitted newspapers for country and Indian customers as a favour. The chief foundation of his trade as a newsvendor was his despatch by express conveyances of the *Times* newspaper during the debates on the Reform Bill. This, noticed in the districts through which his expresses were carried, and recorded by the *Times*, made his enterprise well known, and it led to an alliance with the leading journal, under which he obtained a monopoly of the first copies of the *Times*. This was the effective foundation of the railway business. Fifty years ago he was able to make the great boast, as it then appeared, that he took 4,000 copies of the *Times*. His remarkable powers of organization and habits of business were fully inherited and applied by his son, and there was much resemblance in the personal characteristics of each.

Dr. Helen Druskovitch, a gifted young Austrian authoress, has lost her reason, and has been taken to an asylum. A Vienna correspondent says: Dr. Druskovitch, who is now thirty-four, is one of the first women in Austria who followed a course of philosophical studies at the University. She took her degree at Zurich, and has written a great many books upon different subjects. Among her first works were essays on Byron's "Don Juan" and on Percy Bysshe Shelley. Æsthetic and literary treatises, religious and philosophical essays, and even plays, followed one another in rapid succession. Her condition is supposed to be due to overwork.

A Vienna correspondent says:—The Emperor's Oberststallmeister, or Chief Equerry, Prince Thurn and Taxis, has resigned on account of failing health. He was always one of the most marked figures at the Court, being the tallest man there, with a proud bearing in his cavalry general's uniform. He wears a bandage over one of his eyes, having lost the sight of it in battle. He is seventy-one, and has been a widower since 1851. As his successor the Emperor named Prince Rodolph Liechtenstein. He is a well-known sportsman and an expert in horses. In former years when the Empress went to hunt in England Prince Liechtenstein was invariably one of her suite. He is fifty-three.

Lord Tennyson has addressed the following letter to a member of the Russo-Jewish Committee:—"October 1st, 1891.—Sir,—I have read what is reported of the Russian persecutions by your paper and by the Press generally, and if that be true, I can only say that Russia has disgraced her church and her nationality. I once met the Czar. He seemed a kind and good-natured man. I can scarcely believe that he is fully aware of the barbarities perpetrated with his apparent sanction.—Tennyson."

Kaiser Wilhelm is fond of surprises. It appears that his visit to the Frankfort Electrical Exhibition on his way from Stuttgart to see his mother, the Empress Frederick, at Homburg, was quite unpremeditated. It had been arranged that the train was not to go into Frankfort. The Emperor, however, at the last moment ordered otherwise, and presented himself at the door of the Exhibition at eight o'clock in the morning and spent two hours there. By the time he left it became known that he was in the town. His Majesty now wears a beard, like his brother Prince Henry, which, according to a Frankfort correspondent, suits him admirably, giving his face more force.

A bust of Madame Carnot, done from life by Madame Bertaux, is, a Paris Correspondent says, to appear at the next Salon. The sittings were given in the Palace of Fontainebleau, where a suite of rooms were allowed to the sculptress as an autumn residence. It may be said of the sittings that they were fugitive and far between, the President's wife having more calls on her time than perhaps any other lady filling a high public position in the world. M.Bonnat is to exhibit at the next Salon a portrait of M. Renan, who will be represented sitting with his hands on his knees—a characteristic attitude.

In his Life of Doré Mr. Blanchard Jerrold tells us that on the occasion of one of the artist's annual trips to London, the Prince and Princess of Wales invited him to a *diner intime* at Chiswick. It was at Chiswick that he was introduced to the Queen, with whom he had a long conversation. Doré ventured to make some remarks on the influence of the late Prince Consort on art, and her Majesty during the interview said she "hoped to see him at Balmoral." The Princess Louise at the same time favoured him by accepting one of his sketches. A more homely anecdote in the same volume tells how Doré once unwittingly gratified the whim of a lion-hunting stranger. An elderly gentleman and his son had paid two visits to the gallery in Bond-street, and after minutely examining a certain picture made inquiries as to the price. An invitation followed to dinner on the following Sunday at a house in a West-end square, but being from a stranger it was only accepted on the pressing advice of friends not to put a slight upon the unknown connoisseur. The dinner was early. At the appointed hour the artist arrived and was introduced to a family of persons who could not muster twenty words of French among them—a solemn, ceremonious group. When dinner was announced, Doré was aghast at discovering that he was the only guest. It was a melancholy afternoon. The artist longed for a cigar, but smoking in the house was apparently forbidden, though the host was hospitable enough to suggest that if his guest smoked, his son would accompany him in the garden of the square, where he could "indulge for half an hour." Doré described himself as sauntering within the enclosure as if he were the prisoner of the youth appointed to follow him, and feeling ready to strangle him, and run away. He submitted to his fate nevertheless; but his host bought no picture, and was never seen by him again. He had enjoyed his Sunday lion all to himself, and this was his sole desire.

The compact little city of Brussels, with its upper and lower town and gay thoroughfare leading tortuously up the hill to the park and the palace, is threatened with an unexpected revolution. Every tourist knows that little plateau recessed from the Rue Royale on which stands the statue of General Belliard. Down below are the towers of Ste. Gudule to the left, and further still the tower of the Hotel de Ville. It is proposed to make this famous plateau a railway terminus, of which the starting point shall be the Gallery of Ste. Hubert, in the lower town near the theatre. The new railway won't necessitate any of those works of demolition of which the artists in St. John's-wood had so lively a dread. It will be a "funiculaire" not necessarily unsightly, and extremely convenient for tourist and citizen. But if it is constructed the shopkeepers of the Rue Montagne de la Cour say they will be ruined. The great shopping street will be deserted, and business will concentrate on the new boulevard in the lower town, where the rents are moderate and the houses palatial.

After the defeat of the Chili Government troops at the Battle of Concou, Vina del Mar, near Valparaiso, a little lad of eight or nine years of age, hatless and barefooted, arrived in the town of Vina del Mar and gave a tolerably circumstantial account of the fight. At first his story was not believed, but little by little his tale was credited and listened to with astonishment that a child of his tender age should have been present at such a sanguinary encounter. He quite artlessly stated that when the San Fernando battalion left the town with banners flying and band playing he imagined the troops were going out to exercise, and followed them till he found himself on the field of battle. When the defeat and rout ensued he joined a group of stragglers, and at last found his way back to Vina del Mar, by way of Quilpue, at which place somebody gave him a piece of bread and a drink of water.

How many people remember the story of the Peel velvet, one of the humours of the usually very serious anti-Corn Law contest? Sir Edward Watkin tells it in his book about Cobden. Some of Cobden's friends, calico printers, got up, he says, a beautiful material in cotton velvet, closely covered all over with a small design of ears of corn, and a waistcoat-piece of it was offered as a compliment to the Premier, Sir R. Peel. He accepted it graciously enough in the first instance, but some one with sharper eyes than his, perhaps, for a lurking piece of mischief, or for the exigencies of his position, pointed out to him the significant word, "Free," repeated in tiny letters on every binding of the corn. Peel thereupon politely returned the gift. Either "Mr. Punch," or some contemporary satirist, solemnised the occasion by a cartoon depicting Lady Peel in tears over a dress-piece of the velvet which her obdurate husband was forbidding her to wear. And for four years, at least—ending only with the Corn Law Repeal—this printed velvet, in various colours, some grave, some gay, was in fashion with Free Traders—men, women, and children alike—some wearing gowns of it, some coats, vests, or jackets.

President C. W. Eliot declares that even the least progressive parts of Europe, like Spain and Sicily, surpass the United States in making provision for the out-of-door enjoyments of crowded populations. "All about our large cities and towns," he says, "the building up of neighbourhoods once rural is going on with marvellous rapidity, and the city population is progressively excluded from private properties long unoccupied, but now converted into brick blocks and wooden villages, mostly unsightly." Meantime, we are assured, the municipalities take no measures to provide either small squares or broad areas for the future use of the people. Some of the smaller New England cities have, it is added, actually hesitated to accept, or have even declined, the gift of valuable tracts which public-spirited citizens have offered them. The reason given is that a "notion has been spread abroad by assessors and frugal citizens who prefer industrial or commercial values to spiritual and æsthetic or joy-giving values, that any area exempt from taxation is an incubus on the community."

Everything has a "future" nowadays, and surveying appears to be no exception. Dr. J. Thompson is of opinion that sooner or later surveying will be carried out by an engineer aeronaut photographing from a balloon. Supposing that a balloon is anchored by three cords to a space above a city to be surveyed, suspended horizontally from the the car there would be a camera fitted with an automatic shutter worked from the inside. An operator in the car would watch through the sight tube, and the moment when the balloon was over the selected centre in the city would take his photograph. A series of photographs taken in this way would complete the survey of the city, and might be transferred direct to the printing press. The balloon would, we are warned, require to be shifted for photographing each portion of the city. Such photographs, taken with rectilinear lenses, could, in Dr. Thompson's opinion, be fitted section to section, with perfect accuracy, and a single photograph afterwards taken from them, and combining portions of each, would form a complete and minutely accurate survey of the city, capable, without touch of pen or graver, of being transferred to a metal plate, or a lithographic stone, and printed therefrom.

The recent French pilgrimages to the Vatican, though the cause of so much disturbance, according to a Paris correspondent, show a very great falling off in numbers, compared to those which were made towards the end of Pius IX.'s pontificate, and at the beginning of that of the present Pope. Pilgrimages were then much more expensive and the Vatican was less hospitable to poor pilgrims, who latterly have been boarded and lodged at the Pope's expense in his Palace. The number of French pilgrims in the first year after the present Pope's election was 25,000. Comte de Mun and the Archbishops of Rheims and Aix have been only able to draw 7,000. There were 3,000 priests and 1,500 nuns of different orders. Priests were allowed to take their elderly house-keepers, their nieces or servants, who together may be computed at 1,500 or thereabouts. The workmen were in many instances bell-ringers, sacristans, beadles, and organists of country churches. It would be a pity were Italy to fancy that because 7,000 French pilgrims went on an outing to Rome there is a revival of Roman Catholic sentiment in the French electorate. The above statistics show that it is not Italy, but the Pope, who should be alarmed.

The diversity in the amounts of the tenders for the contract for the projected Blackwall Tunnel is stated to have "much amused" the members of the London County Council. Presumptively in this case, as in others, the cost of materials, labour, and superintendence was well known—at least to those who are practically concerned in enterprises of this kind. The nature and conditions of the particular work must also be pretty well defined. Nevertheless, the highest tender is nearly half as much again as the tender at the other end of the list. What is more strange, one firm appears to have gone into the matter so minutely that an odd eight shillings figures in the total, while another—and this the highest of all—is so exact that it stipulates for an odd three pence. The tenders—four in number—run as follows:—871,000l., 974,580l. 8s., 1,018,812l., and 1,112,160l. 6s. 3d.

Short-sightedness—we are using the term in its literal meaning—is, we are told, on competent authority, not on the increase. How, then, are we to account for the fact that there is a greatly increased demand for aids to sight? The *Optician* finds the explanation in the growth of that defect in the lens of the eye which the learned call "astigmatism." The mischief is of comparatively recent date, and is the price we pay for the widespread habit of reading on the rail and on the road. In the old coaching days people never read in vehicles; it was next to impossible to do so. Now every traveller rushes to the railway bookstall, and prepares even for an omnibus ride with a book or a paper. As to what is called "near-sight," Dr. J. M. Mills, a New York specialist, tells us that it is a hereditary defect, and that, for some unexplained reason, it prevails much more extensively among fair than among dark people.

ABDUCTING A WIFE AND ASSAULTING HER HUSBAND.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Ibrahim Haffiz, a Mahomedan stable-keeper at Bellasis Road, was charged by Inspector Saunderson with causing grievous hurt to George William, an African, living at Nagpada, by means of a sling, on Saturday, the 31st ultimo. After recording the evidence of the complainant the Magistrate adjourned the case, when John Solomon, a young Jew, rose and in a piteous voice entreated the Magistrate to punish the accused, Ibrahim Haffiz, who, he said, had enticed away his young wife, Salli, aged 21 years, and a baby about 3 years of age, and converted them to Mahomedanism. He said that about four months ago his wife asked his permission to allow her to go to see his father, A. Solomon, a missionary at Bareilly. Solomon sent his wife and child to Bareilly in the month of July last, and said to his wife that he would follow her a few days afterwards. His wife never reached Bareilly, but on her way she halted at Jubbulpore, where the accused sent one of his confederates to bring her to his house in Bombay. The accused also remitted Rs. 15 to Mrs. Solomon by wire. Solomon handed over a letter to the Magistrate saying that he had received the letter from Rev. C. H. Gill at Jubbulpore and it would convince the Magistrate that he (Solomon) spoke nothing but the truth against the accused, whom he (Solomon) had now ascertained had been on friendly terms with his wife a long time previous to her running away with him. The letter, which was written from Jubbulpore and dated the 5th August, ran as follows: "Mr. John Solomon,—Mr. Vincent has told me about your wife, and as he is now busy writing to her father, I write to you instead of him. Your wife left here on Monday night (July 27). We had first thought that she had gone off to her father at Bareilly, but yesterday a letter came from her father, who says that she had not arrived at home, and he did not know where she was. So we made inquiries again and the result is that we have received a reply (though we are not certain) that she received a money order for Rs. 15 by telegraph from Bombay on the afternoon of the 27th July last, and she left the *serai* in the evening in a tonga for the railway station, saying that she was going back to Bombay, and so we think she went by the mail from Jubbulpore and would have reached Bombay on Wednesday. I hope you will be able to find her in Bombay; you will let us hear from you about your wife."

The Magistrate after reading the letter said that the letter only showed that she did not go to her father's house but returned to Bombay.

John Solomon: But my wife and my innocent child, whom he has turned into Mahomedan religion, live under his protection in a room, which he has engaged for them at Bellassis Road. My wife belongs to the Methodist American Mission. The inhumane Mahomedan has robbed me of my wife and my dearest baby. I implore your Worship to relieve me of my pain, and punish the accused who has quite ruined my house.

The Magistrate advised Solomon to lay an information and take out a summons against the accused, and saying that no process could be issued against an accused person unless a written complaint was laid before the Magistrate. John Solomon then left the Court apparently disappointed.

The facts of the case in which the accused stands charged with committing serious assault upon George are shortly as follows:—The complainant, who is a gunner on boardship, lives in a chawl at Nagpada. On Saturday, the complainant said, his wife gave him one rupee, and sent him to the bazaar to make some purchases for her. He went to the market and when he returned home, he found his wife missing. About an hour afterwards he saw her coming out of the accused's room. He dragged her into his room and locked the door. He remonstrated with his wife for going into the accused's room, and beat her on the back with his clenched fists. A short time afterwards the accused accompanied by two other persons went to the complainant's room and, bursting open the door, seriously assaulted the complainant fracturing his left arm. The complainant said that he was equal to the accused in strength or more than a match for him, but as the attack was sudden he was confused and overpowered. He was disabled in consequence of his arm being fractured, but still with one hand he snatched the sling from the accused's hands and threw it away. He then struck his forehead most violently against that of the accused and gave him (accused) a black eye. He then ran to the police station with the utmost speed followed by the accused and "nearly the whole of Bombay." (Laughter.) He was followed by about two hundred men. The accused overtook him at Treacher's establishment, Byculla, and tying his hands behind his back, again assaulted him in the presence of police sepoys and then ran away. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. He was not then drunk but quite sober. Although he was serving on boardship he had never drunk a drop of liquor since he was born. (Laughter.)

In cross-examination by Mr. DeSouza, who defended the accused, the complainant said he never frightened the accused's wife by his manners. He might be perhaps stronger than the accused, but as they were three persons they got the better of him. They fell on him suddenly like cowards. The complainant who spoke broken English made certain gesticulations in the Court, and spoke at the top of his voice in a very excited tone, creating much laughter in Court. The case was adjourned until the 7th inst.

DEPARTURE OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

Her Majesty's Troopship Crocodile, Captain J. R. Pattison, will sail to-day for England with the 33th Field Battery, R. A., 61st Field Battery, R. A., 78th Field Battery, R. A., and details consisting of 46 officers, 13 ladies, 21 officers' children, and 3 nurses, 1,177 men, rank and file, 39 women, and 70 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

Maj W N Jervis, Beng. 78th Field, R A
Maj and Mrs E E Swaine, Royal Innis Fus
Surg-Maj and Mrs R D Hodson & child, Bo Med Staff
Maj H C C Gibbings, Royal Innis Fus
Capt and Mrs C T Becker, K O S Bordrs
Capt C A Howard, Ben. R A
Capt and Mrs N B Inglefield, Ben, R A
Capt D Carey, East Lanc Regt
Capt J C Marston, Ms, R A
Surg-Capt and Mrs F W H D Harris and 2 children, Ms, Med Staff
Surg-Capt F J Greig, Beng, Med Staff
Surg-Capt P J R Nunnerly, Ms, Med Staff
Capt and Mrs W J Honner and child, Ben. R A
Capt G S Ormerod, Royal Munster Fus
Capt F G Atkinson, Ben Staff Corps
Capt B B Russell, Bo, R E
Capt G O H C Gall, Royal Fus
Capt H M Campbell, 38th Field, R A
Capt and Mrs H S Jendwine, 61st, Field R A
Capt W A Watson, Beng Staff Corps
Lieut E H Bernard, Beng Staff Corps
Lieut E B Lang, Beng Staff Corps
Lieut H Corbyn, 61st Field, R A
Lieut J R Ritchie, 78th Field, R A
Lieut R W Davidson, Beng Staff Corps
Qr-mr J Carr, Devonshire Regt
Lieut R J Spurrell, 3rd Drgn Guards
Lieut R G Burton, Beng Staff Corps
Lieut A Grant, Beng Staff Corps
Lieut J D W Davy, Oxfordshire Light Infy
Lieut H C C Ducat, Ben Staff Corps
Lieut A L Tullock, 38th Field, R A
Lieut E W Davies, Beng Staff Corps
Lieut P D Hamilton, Bo, R A
Lieut R C Bell, Bo Staff Corps
Lieut E V Martin, Beng Staff Corps
Lieut T G Blois Johnson, Beng Staff Corps
Lieut G Conway-Gordon, 1st Dragn Guards
Lieut W F T Corrie, Beng, R A
Lieut A F S Scott, Beng, R A
2nd Lieut R C Coates, 61st Field, R A
2nd Lieut H Brand, Bo Staff Corps
2nd Lieut E C Harrington, 38th Field, R A
2nd Lieut D B Stewart, 38th Field, R A
2nd Lieut J R F Elsmie, Rl Warwickshire
2nd Lieut T B Spratt, R Warwickshire
Wife of Lieut B Scott and 2 children, Ms Staff Corps
Wife of Lieut Mootham, and 9 children, Ms Comt Dept
Wife of Capt J R K S Heyland, 4 children, and Sister-in-law Miss Fox, Beng, R A
Wife of Capt J C Swann and 2 children, Staff Corps
Nursing Sister Miss Sykes, Ms Nursing Sister.

The trial of the largest cruiser in the world, H. M. S. Blake, will be watched with no common interest by the Admiralty, who are responsible for the designs of her machinery, and the public who have paid nearly half-a-million for this vessel. The ship, which carries an armament but little in excess of all our first-class cruisers, owes her great cost and huge dimensions to the desire of the Admiralty to secure a ship capable of beating all others of foreign navies in speed, and at the same time able to remain at sea for long periods owing to her coal carrying capacity. Twenty-two knots is the guaranteed speed of the vessel, which will be obtained by giving her boilers capable of developing 20,000 horse power. So much importance has been laid on the success of the Blake's trials that though her machinery has been in the vessel for the past six months, the full power trials have been deferred until this week pending alterations suggested by the failures in the boilers of other recently-designed cruisers. These alterations are now completed.

At present there are sixty cardinals, of whom half are Italians and half foreigners, while two-thirds of their votes are necessary to an election. The hypothesis of a foreign Pope would only, it is believed, be admissible if the Conclave were held out of Italy.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

The second general memorandum on the Cotton Crops for the season 1891 is as follows:—The second report on the cotton crops of the year confirm the estimates already published of a serious deficiency in the area sown owing to the unusually late arrival of the monsoon rains which were not generally established over the country till the end of July, by which time the season for sowing the early crop was almost over. Further injury has since been caused in the Central and the Northern Provinces by excessive rain in August and September, in the Southern Presidencies by scanty and untimely falls, and in the West by locusts.

Area.—In the important cotton producing province of Bombay, where from 5 to 5½ million acres are ordinarily cultivated with cotton, the area sown to date does not, so far as present information goes, much exceed 4 million acres, of which 1,179,000 acres are under the early and 2,838,000 under the late varieties. There has, however, been no material decrease in Berar, the deficiency first reported having apparently been made up by later sowings. The area in this province, which stands next in importance to Bombay as a producer of the staple, is reported to be about 2,250,000 acres. In the Central Provinces the area devoted to cotton ranges from half-a-million to 700,000 acres. Sowings were retarded by the lateness of the rains, and the plants have been much damaged by excessive moisture and by floods during August and September when they require to be weeded. The crop is not likely to be more than 60 per cent. of an average one. Similar causes have affected the area in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where it is estimated at 35 per cent. less than the normal (about 1,700,000 acres). In the Punjab the further sowings anticipated have not taken place, and the area remains at 600,000 acres or some 30 per cent. below that of the previous years. In Madras the sowings of both the early and late crops are under 400,000 or little more than half the normal area. Taking the six reporting provinces together the total area is approximately 9 million acres against an average of 12 millions.

Conditions and prospects.—The condition of the early crop in Bombay is, generally speaking, fair, but in parts of Khandeish (the principal district) this crop has suffered from excess of rain, which has also damaged the late crop in Guzerat. In the Karnatak the late crop is very backward for want of sufficient moisture, and only 67 per cent. of the average area has as yet been sown. The Sindh crop has suffered from locusts and unfavourable inundations by the Indus. In Berar the condition is, on the whole, satisfactory; but the Madras crop, though somewhat improved by recent rains, is likely to be a very poor one.

In the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces, owing to the causes already referred to, the outturn will fall from 60 to 40 per cent below the average, while another poor harvest is expected in the Punjab where locusts have seriously injured the plants.

The N.-W. P. indigo crop.

The final report received from the Local Government on the crop of 1891 is as follows:—Area.—The total area under indigo recorded by patwaris at the time of their hot weather tour in April last was 201,369 acres against 254,086 acres recorded last year and the area returned by the Canal Department as receiving canal irrigation up to the end of July 1891 was 185,952 acres against 228,044 acres returned in the preceding year. The rains commenced very late and were heavy and continuous after their commencement, the asarhi sowings were, therefore, very small. The zamindars in their final bulletins have estimated the total indigo area for 1891, at 242,000 acres, which is 17 per cent. less than the last year's area.

Condition.—The plants in several districts suffered much from attacks of locusts in the early part of their growth. The excessive drought in June and the greater part of July seriously tried the crop, while the heavy rains and the continued wet weather of August rendered the plant tall and woody without much foliage, and prevented the proper development of dye in the leaves. The average condition of the crop as reported by zamindars in their final bulletins is given below:—Condition 100 representing a full average:—Gangetic Doab 45; Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, 55; and Rohilkhand and Oudh 50.

Outturn.—It has been estimated that the average full outturn of dye in a fairly good year is one quarter of a factory maund, and that 1-10th of the total area under indigo is reserved for seed. Adopting these estimates the total outturn of dye in the present year amounts to 39,800 factory maunds which is 5 per cent. less than the outtur

CAN WE MAKE IT RAIN?

The October number of the *North American Review* contains two articles under the heading "Can we make it Rain?" which Madras has answered in the affirmative.

The first is by General Robert G. Dyrenforth, who has been attempting, and, as he believes, successfully attempting, to produce rain in districts afflicted with drought by means of dynamite and other explosives. In the second article, Professor Simon Newcomb, the eminent astronomer, tries to drown General Dyrenforth's arguments and conclusions in a cold shower of sarcasm. It has been frequently noticed that heavy cannon-firing has been followed by rain. In 1870 an American author, Mr. Edward Powers, published a book entitled "War and the Weather," in which it is stated that 198 battles of the Civil War, including every battle of importance, were immediately followed by downpours. Results such as these, however, need very careful criticism before any definite conclusion can be drawn from them, and it occurred to several distinguished men in the United States that the question was one of sufficient importance to deserve experimental investigation. A scheme promoted in 1874 by General Garfield, General William Sherman, and others fell through owing to lack of funds. But in 1890 the Hon. C. B. Farwell succeeded in obtaining from the Department of Agriculture and the American Government a sum of 9,000 dols. for a new project, which did not involve, like the former, the expense and difficulty of transporting a large number of cannon from the coast to a rainless district. General Dyrenforth was asked to take charge of the investigations, and he has now published the details of the first experiments made under his direction.

"On the 5th day of August," says General Dyrenforth, "our party arrived at Midland, Texas, a small station on the Texas and Pacific Railway, situated on the Llano Estacado, or Staked Plains, in a region which had been suffering from a severe drought of several months' duration, and a lack of good rains for several years. The party made its head-quarters at a point twentyfive miles from Midland, in the midst of a dry prairie bearing little vegetation but scattered clumps of grass and low mesquite bushes, with here and there a cactus. The plan of operations was somewhat as follows:—Three lines were to be formed, each some two miles in length, and placed about one half mile apart. The first line to the windward was to consist of a large number of ground batteries, where heavy charges of dynamite and rack-a-rock powder would be fired at frequent intervals. The next line to the rear was to consist of a number of kites flown to a considerable height by electric wires, bearing dynamite cartridges suspended from them, to be fired high in the air. The third and main line, was to consist of explosive balloons (filled with a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen), which would produce terrific 'air-quakes' at intervals of one to two hours during the day or during the continuance of the operation."

Some difficulty was experienced with the kites, their wires being often broken by the strong winds which prevailed, and consequently the dynymite explosions at high altitudes seem to have been a failure, but the rest of the project was executed with results which are best described in General Dyrenforth's own words:—"The first operation was made on August 9. At this time the balloon apparatus had not been set up; and only the first line of ground explosions was brought into action. The ground batteries were operated for about an hour, beginning at 5 p.m., August 9; re-opened again for a shorter time at about 7 p.m. The weather was clear on the 9th, and the barometer stood at its nominal height at 7 p.m. At noon of the 10th clouds began to gather directly over the ranch, and during the afternoon and the evening a very heavy rain fell—nearly two inches—transforming the roadways into rushing torrents, and every hollow into a small lake." The next operation was performed on August 18, the ground batteries being kept in action for twelve hours, and the balloon explosions being also brought into play. The meteorological instruments gave no indication of approaching bad weather, but "late in the afternoon heavy clouds gathered and formed, and rain fell in torrents for 2 and half hours over the entire southern and eastern portion of Andrew's County and most of Midland County and the countries to the south and west of it."

The third and final operation was begun at 11 a.m. on August 25. At 3-30 the barometric pressure was slightly below the normal, but the atmosphere was very dry. The wind blew from the south-east (the usual direction) at a velocity of 18·8 miles per hour, and the sky was clear, except for a few very light scattered cumulus clouds, estimated to be at a height of more than two and a half miles. Seven balloons were exploded, and the ground batteries seem to have been in action for twelve hours. "At 11 p.m. the firing ceased, and our weary party immediately retired for the night. At 3 a.m., however, the heavy rolling of thunder disturbed the sleepers, and, looking out to the west and north, heavy banks of clouds were seen advancing, almost constantly lighted by most brilliant lightening. An hour later the rain began to fall in torrents on the ranch, and did not cease till 8 a.m. The northern portions of this county received the most thorough watering they have had for the past three years, and the reports from incoming cowboys indicate that the storm extended over many hundreds of square miles. Besides these three heavy storms, which occurred after the principal operations," continues General Dyrenforth, "not less than nine showers of much less importance occurred during the sixteen days of our experiments—a most extraordinary occurrence in this locality, and especially at this season of the year. That these results were not produced at an excessive expense of material may be seen from the fact that in the entire series of experiments only two tons of iron, one ton of sulphuric acid, a quarter ton of chlorate of potash and manganese dioxide, and one ton of rack-a-rock powder and other explosives were consumed, none of which are expensive materials."

In the opinion of General Dyrenforth, these experiments clearly demonstrate, first, "that the concussions from explosions exert a marked and practical effect upon the atmospheric conditions in producing rainfall, probably by disturbing the upper currents;" and secondly, "that when the atmosphere is in a 'threatening' condition—which is frequently the case in most arid regions without any rain resulting—rain can be caused to fall almost immediately by jarring together the particles of moisture which hang in suspension in the air. This result was repeatedly effected during our operations, the drops sometimes commencing to fall within twelve seconds from the moment of the initial explosion."

CURIOUS EXPERIENCE AT SEA.

The Stockholm correspondent of the *Broad Arrow* reports a curious story which has just come under his notice:—"A report has been made to our naval minister by the captain of a Swedish barque, which in its last voyage was steering N. W., with a calm sea and a gentle easterly breeze, in latitude 3 deg. 47 min. and longitude 44 deg. 23 min. W., when a sound like that of breakers was suddenly heard, and the sea at once began to bubble like an immense seething cauldron, the waves rising as high as the quarter-deck. No distinct shock was perceptible, but the vessel never ceased to quiver while the phenomenon lasted, and even for some time after. The commotion lasted for an hour, then ceased for about the same time, when it recommenced with as great intensity as before there being no other noise but the bubbling of the sea, which was covered with white foam. It is well known that the region of the North Atlantic Ocean situated between St. Paul's Island and the Windward Islands is frequently agitated by earthquakes, and, in former days, these latitudes were dreaded by seafaring men. A somewhat similar phenomenon to the above was recorded a good many years ago in the long of the Lady Melville, a chartered transport sailing vessel, conveying the head-quarters of the King's Dragoon Guards from Madras to England. Two or three days after leaving St. Helena, in the night watches, the ship experienced a violent shock, while the hitherto calm sea commenced to seethe and bubble, and, on the following day, a vessel, likewise homeward bound, was spoken with, when her captain informed the commander of the Lady Melville that his ship had experienced a similar shock at the same hour."

Recently the new 10-inch guns placed in position at Singapore were fired for the first time. "It should be noted," remarks a local paper, "that, after the first two shots clouds began to gather in the horizon, and after the last two shots there was abundant evidence of the near approach of rain; and sure enough the operations were no sooner over than the rain came down. This may go to support the American assertion that rain showers can be made subservient to the will of man." The *Madras Times* says we have already urged that when rain is desired and clouds hang around but decline to "drop fatness," that practice with the big guns that Madras can boast of should be ordered. We hope that there may be no further need for any rain-compelling contrivances this season, but should there be, we trust that the defence of Madras will at once be rehearsed.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON MIRACLES.

In a contribution to the *Agnostic Annual*, Professor Huxley deals once more with some of the New Testament miracles. After a reference to the Gadarene swine and the existence of demons in connection with which he has already broken a lance with Mr. Gladstone, he says:—"I am unaware of anything that has a right to the title of an 'impossibility' except a contradiction in terms. There are impossibilities logical, but none natural. A 'round square,' a 'present past,' 'two parallel lines that intersect,' are impossibilities, because the ideas denoted by the predicates, round, present, intersect, are contradictory of the ideas denoted by the subjects, square, past, parallel. But walking on water, or turning water into wine, or procreation without male intervention, or raising the dead, are plainly not 'impossibilities' in this sense. In the affirmation that a man walked upon water the idea of the subject is not contradictory of that in the predicate. Naturalists are familiar with insects which walk on water, and imagination has no more difficulty in putting a man in place of the insect than it has in giving a man some of the attributes of a bird and making an angel of him: or in ascribing to him the ascensive tendencies of a balloon, as the levitationists' do. Undoubtedly, there are very strong physical and biological arguments for thinking it extremely improbable that a man could be supported on the surface of water as the insect is; or that his organisation could be compatible with the possession and use of wings; or that he could rise through the air without mechanical aid. But it is sufficiently obvious, not only that we are at the beginning of our knowledge of nature, instead of having arrived at the end of it, but that the limitations of our faculties are such that we never can be in a position to set bounds to the possibilities of nature. The same considerations apply to the other examples of supposed miraculous events. The change of water into wine undoubtedly implies a contradiction, and is assuredly 'impossible,' if we are permitted to assume that the 'elementary bodies' of the chemists are now and for ever immutable. Not only, however, is a negative proposition of this kind incapable of proof, but modern chemistry is inclining towards the contrary doctrine. And if carbon can be got out of hydrogen or oxygen, the conversion of water into wine comes within range of scientific possibility—it becomes a mere question of molecular arrangement. As for virgin procreation, it is not only clearly imaginable, but modern biology recognises it as an every-day occurrence among some groups of animals. So with restoration to life after death. It may be urged, however, that there is at any rate, one miracle certified by all three of the Synoptic gospels which really does 'imply a contradiction,' and is, therefore, 'impossible' in the strictest sense of the word. This is the well-known story of the feeding of several thousand men, to the complete satisfaction of their hunger, by the distribution of a few loaves and fishes among them; the wondrousness of this already somewhat surprising performance being intensified by the assertion that the quantity of the fragments of the meal left over amounted to much more than than the original store."

On the strength of the undeniable improbability of the story, Professor Huxley thinks we have a right to demand evidence in its favour before it can be taken into serious consideration. He notes the different accounts given of the occurence in the different gospels and proceeds:—Thus we are face to face with a dilemma, the way of escape from which is not obvious. Either the 'four thousand' and the 'five thousand' stories are both historically true, and describe two separate events: or the first and second gospels testify to the very words of a conversation between Jesus and His disciples which cannot have been uttered. My choice between these alternatives is determined by no *a priori* speculations about the possibility or impossibility of such events as the feeding of the four or five thousand. But I ask myself the question, What evidence ought to be produced before I could feel justified in saying that I believed such an event to have occurred? That question is very easily answered. Proof must be given (1) of the weight of the loaves and fishes at starting; (2) of the distribution to 4-5,000 persons, without any additional supply, of this quantity and quality of food; (3) of the satisfaction of these people's appetites; (4) of the weight and quality of the fragments gathered up into the baskets. Whatever my present notions of probability and improbability may be, satisfactory testimony under these four heads would lead me to believe that they were erroneous, and I should accept the so-called miracle as a new and unexpected example of the possibilities of nature. But when instead of such evidence nothing is produced but two sets of discrepant stories—originating nobody knows how or when—among persons who could believe as firmly in devils which enter pigs, I confess that my feeling is one of astonishment that anyone should expect a reasonable man to take such testimony seriously."

The professor then proceeds to examine the Agnostic view of miracles, and says that when it is righly stated it is in his view unassailable:—"We are *not* justified in the *a priori* assertion that the order of nature, as experience has revealed it to us, cannot change. In arguing about the miraculous, the assumption is illegitimate, because it involves the whole point in dispute. Furthermore, it is an assumption which takes us beyond the range of our faculties. Obviously no amount of past experience can warrant us in anything more than a correspondingly strong expectation for the present and future. We find practically that expectations, based upon careful observations of past events, are, as a rule, trustworthy. We should be foolish indeed not to follow the only guide we have through life. But, for all that, our highest and surest generalisations remain on the level of justifiable expectations or very high probabilities. For my part, I am unable to conceive of an intelligence shaped on the model of that of man, however superior it might be, which could be any better on than our own in this respect; that is, which could possess logically justifiable grounds for certainty about the constancy of the order of things, and therefore be in a position to declare that such and such events are impossible. I sincerely hope that I shall not be accused of Pyrrhonism, or of any desire to weaken the foundations of rational certainty. I have merely desired to point ont that rational certainty is one thing, and talk about 'impossibilities,' or 'violation of natural laws,' another. Rational certainty rests upon two grounds—the one that the evidence in favour of a given statement is as good as it can be; the other that such evidence is plainly insufficient. In the former case, the statement is to be taken as true, in the latter as untrue; until something arises to modify the verdict, which, however properly reached, may always be more or less wrong, the best information being never complete, and the best reasoning being liable to fallacy. To quarrel with this uncertainty that besets us in intellectual affairs would be about as reasonable as to object to live one's life with due thought for the morrow: because no man can be sure he will be alive an hour hence. Such are the conditions imposed upon us by nature, and we have to make the best of them. And I think that the greatest mistake those of us who are interested in the progress of free thought can make is to overlook these limitations, and to deck ourselves with the dogmatic feathers which are the traditional adornment of our opponents. Let us be content with rational certainty, leaving irrational certainties to those who like to muddle their minds with them.

The ignoble science and art of "horse-coping" appears to be still in a flourishing condition in London. *The Field* gives some curious details of the system of its professors. First comes the advertisement of horses to be sold, "The property of a gentleman ordered abroad." Inquiries are directed to stables taken by the week, day, or hour by the gang. The horses are essentially copers' stock in trade; showy, but worthless, yet gold mines to the gang who know them thoroughly, and who are on the look out to buy them in when next they appear at auction. Then come the various personages—the "gentleman's" groom, who is in charge of the stables, and who shows the horses; the "stranger" who has been looking at them just a day before, and who casually saunters into the yard to intimate that he will close with the vendor's officer, if a pound or two can be knocked off; also the vendor himself, who happens to arrive in the nick of time, and is ready to continue the negotiations which the "coachman" has opened. The latter is said to be often well got up in livery, with cockade. The terms of sale seem plausible: trial allowed, warranty given, money to be paid down, horses to be "returned" if not in conformity with warranty, and money to be refunded in that case. Of course the warranty proves worthless, and civil remedy useless, as the owner cannot be found or is only a man of straw. It is said that even so keen and experienced a personage as the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn was entrapped by a gang of this description somewhere in the Portman-square district. He paid, it is believed, upwards of 300*l*, for a pair of showy horses, which were not worth more than as many shillings, and never saw his money again.

THE WILD WOMEN AS SOCIAL ISURGENTS.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, in the Nineteenth Century, has an artical under this heading. She writes:—"Rien n'est sacre pour un sapeur." Nothing is forbidden to the Wild Woman as a social insurgent; for the one word that she cannot spell is, Fitness. Devoid of this sense of fitness, she does all manner of things which she thinks bestow on her the power, together with the privileges, of a man; not thinking that in obliterating the finer distinctions of sex she is obliterating the finer traits of civilisation, and that every step made towards identity of habits is a step downwards in refinement and delicacy—wherein lies the essential core of civilisation. She smokes after dinner with the men; in railway carriages; in public rooms—when she is allowed. She thinks she is thereby vindicating her independence and honouring her emancipted womanhood. Heaven bless her! Down in the North-country villages, and elsewhere, she will find her prototypes calmly smoking their black cutty-pipes, with no sense of shame about them. Why should they not? These ancient dames with "whiskin' beards about their mou's," withered and unsightly, worn out, and no longer women in desirableness or beauty—why should they not take to the habits of men? They do not disgust, because they no longer charm; but even in these places you do not find the younger women with cutty-pipes between their lips. Perhaps in the cold districts, where women work like men and with men, and are dressed as men, you will see pipes as well as hear blasphemies; but that is surely not an admirable state of things, and one can hardly say that the pit-brow women, excellent persons and good workers as they are in their own way, are exactly the glasses in which our fine ladies find their loveliest fashions—the moulds wherein they would do well to run their own forms. And when, after dinner, our young married women and husbandless girls, despising the old distinctions and trampling under foot the time-honoured conventions of former generations "light up" with the men, they are simply assimilating themselves to this old Sally and that ancient Betty down in the dales and mountain hamlets; or to the stalwart cohort of pit-brow women for whom sex has no æsthetic distinctions. We grant the difference of method. A superbly dressed young woman, bust arms, and shoulders bare, and gleaming white and warm beneath the subdued light of a luxurious dinner table—a beautiful young creature, painted, dyed, and powdered according to the mode—her lips red with wine and moist with liqueur—she is really different from mumping old Betty in unwomanly rags, smoking at her black cutty-pipe by the cottage door on the bleak fell-side. In the one lies an appeal to the passions of men; in the other is the death of all emotion. Nevertheless, the acts are the same," the circumstances which accompany them alone being different.

This desire to assimilate their lives to those of men runs through the whole day's work of the Wild Women. Not content with croquet and lawn tennis, the one of which affords ample opportunities for flirting—for the Wild Women are not always above that little pastime—and the other for exercise even more violent than is good for the average woman, they have taken to golf and cricket, where they are hindrances for the one part, and make themselves "sights" for the other. Men are not graceful when jumping, running, stooping, swinging their arms, and all the rest of it. They are fine, and give a sense of power that is perhaps more attractive than mere beauty; but, as schoolboys are not taught gymnastics after the manner of the young Greeks, to the rhythmic cadence of music, so that every movement may be rendered automatically graceful, they are often awkward enough when at play; and the harder the work the less there is of artistic beauty in the manner of it. But if men, with their narrower hips and broader shoulders, are less than classically lovely when they are putting out their physical powers, what are the women, whose broad hips give a wider step and less steady carriage in running, and whose arms, because of their narrower shoulders, do not lend themselves to beautiful curves when they are making a swinging stroke at golf or batting and bowling at cricket? The prettiest woman in the world loses her beauty when at these violent exercises. Hot and damp, mopping her flushed and streaming face with her handkerchief, she has lost that sense of repose, that delicate self-restraint, which belongs to the ideal woman. She is no longer dainty. She has thrown off her grace and abandoned all that makes her lovely for the uncomely roughness of pastimes wherein she cannot excel, and of which it was never intended she should be a partaker.

We have not yet heard of women polo-players; but that will come. In the absurd endeavour to be like men, these modern *homasses* will leave nothing untried and polo-playing, tent-pegging, and tilting at the quintain are all sure to come in time. When weeds once begin to grow, no limits can be put to their extent unless they are stubbed up betimes. The Wild Women, in their character of social insurgents, are bound by none of the conventions which once regulated society. In them we see the old social phenomenon of the voluntary descent of the higher to the lower forms of ways and works. "Unladylike" is a term that has ceased to be significant. Where "unwomanly" has died out we could scarcely expect this other to survive. The special must needs go with the generic; and we find it so with a vengence! With other Queer inversions the frantic desire of making money has invaded the whole class of Wild Woman; and it does not mitigate their desire that, as things are, they have enough for all reasonable wants. Women who, a few years ago, would not have shaken hands with a dressmaker, still less have sat down to table with her, now open shops and set up in business on their own account—not because they are poor, which would be an honourable and sufficing reason enough, but because they are restless, dissatisfied, insurgent, and like nothing so much as to shock established prejudices and make the folk stare.

ABOUT ENGINES AND ENGINE-DRIVERS.

We all travel nowadays, and we are all interested in engines and engine-drivers. There is a readable article on the subject in the current number of Chambers's Journal. Before a man can become a driver, he has, it seems, to spend some years in the locomotive works of the company, where he learns all the parts and fittings of an engine; he is then eligible for the post of fireman, and if he is made a driver within three or four years he is fortunate. It will therefore be seen that the engine-driver is always a competent man.

A man on being appointed a driver will try his hand at first with a slow goods train; and having shown himself competent and careful, he will then have charge of an express goods or slow passenger train, and the height of his ambition is generally attained when he is called upon to drive such trains as the Flying Scotchman, the Wild Irishman, or the Flying Dutchman. An express train often travels at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and then signals will be passed about every four minutes, and it can readily be understood that an engine travelling at that high rate of speed will require constant attention. The strain on a man's mind working an engine a long distance without stopping is very great, and could not be endured for many hours together; besides, it would not be safe for an engine to travel more than 180 miles without being examined, and that distance is about the maximum any engine runs on one journey. Two such journeys are a good day's work for both man and engine. The average time on duty for the men is nine hours a day, beyond which they are paid overtime. When they are not running their time is devoted to examining the engine. Engines are very much like racehorses—they have little tricks and peculiarities of their own, and require humouring; for this reason, every driver keeps to his own engine as much as possible. The express engines of most lines cost between three and four thousand pounds. Their working career depends very much upon the road they have to travel. Steep gradients play sad havoc with them, and will shorten their lives by two or three years. The speed of engines is regulated by time-tables; but there is such a thing as making up lost time. This depends on the driver. If he is of a cautious and steady turn of mind, he will act up to the time-table, and be late rather than travel beyond the authorized speed. There are many men, however, who delight in the speed of their engines, and who glory when they have the chance of a little fast running. This can only be indulged in when trains are late and a long distance has to be run without stopping.

As the question is often asked, "Which is the fastest train in the world?" it would be well to give it here with the particulars. The honour belongs to the Great Northern Railway Company. Their train, which leaves Grantham at 4-18 p.m., and runs through to London (King's-cross) without stopping, arriving there at 6·15 p.m., is the fastest train in the world, covering a distance of 105½ miles in one hour, fifty-seven minutes—averaging fifty-four miles an hour the entire distance. The speed of this train at certain places will exceed the rate of sixty miles an hour; but the passenger is unconscious of this unusual celerity, as the train oscillates very little.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 2.

Macmahon, Major, Bo, 3rd Regt, N L I, on leave, from Satara.
Arbuthnot, Lieut, Ms, 3rd Lt Cavalry, on duty, from Hyderabad.
Bayley, Capt, Bo, D A A G, on leave, from Mhow.
Tennant, Lieut, 3rd Bo Lt Infy, on duty, from Satara.
Davis, Lieut, 3rd Bo Lt Infy, on duty, from Satara.

NOVEMBER 3.

Harris, Surgn-Capt, Ms, Medical Staff, on duty, from Belgaum.
Hewitt, Major, Ms, R A, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Bernard, Lieut, Bengal, 8th P I, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Burke, Surgn-Capt, Ms, Medical Staff, on duty from Bangalore.
Nunneriey, Surgn-Capt, Ms, Medical Staff, on duty, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 3.

Mayne, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Rawalpindi.
Gibbs, Capt, Bengal, 31st Punjab Infy, on duty, to Meerut.
Arbuthnot, Lieut, Ms, 3rd Lt Cavy, on duty, to Hyderabad.
Deveton, Lieut, Bo, 8th Bo Infy, from leave, to Ahmednagar
Garstin, Major, Bo, Middlesex Regt, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th November, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Friday, 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.
Thursday, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill at Fort Head-Qrs.
To-day, 7 a.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Qrs for both Companies.
Thursday, 5-45 p.m.—Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

2. On Saturday next, the 7th instant, the members of both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. punctually, and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for 10" R. M. L. Gun drill. On returning to the Apollo Bunder after drill, the Corps will form up and march to the Fort Head-Quarters. Dress—Drill order.

3. Members of No. 2 Company are requested to return their old helmet fittings and buttons to the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at once. They are also requested to return their helmets for the purpose of having them fitted with khaki covers.

4. Sergt. James Beckerley having returned from leave, will resume charge of No. 3, Sub-Division, No. 1 Company, from the 3rd instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th November, 1891.

1. Officers commanding companies are requested to have the Full Dress Jackets belonging to members of their Companies sent to the Regimental Tailor to have the Regimental Shoulder Badges put on.

2. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

3. The Regiment will parade for route marching on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 5-45 p.m., in front of the Gymkhana. Rcl uniform, Glengarry caps, arms and accoutrements. Officers will wear Forage Caps. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 4-45 p.m., and those met on the way, will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

4. This being the first parade of the season, the Commanding Officer trusts that all members who can do so will turn out.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt. B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 31.)

Capt P B Lindsell, Dist Supdt of Police, Port Blair, has obtained privilege leave for two months.

The services of Lieut E W Wall, 17th Bengal Cavy, Offg Cantonment Magistrate, Ferozepore, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieuts O A Wilding, Rl Inniskilling Fusiliers, and J H Whitehead, 11th Madras Infy, were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The Revd C P Cory has been appointed, on probation, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establt.

With effect from the 23rd inst, the Revd H O Moore, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establt, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nagpur.

In supersession of previous Notifications on the subject, and with reference to paragraph 8 (*a*) and Appendix I of the Circular Resolution of this Department, No. 18--F dated the 29th July last, the following promotions and other changes have taken place in the class of Conservators of Forests, with effect from the 26th February 1891 and up to date:—Conservators.—1st Grade—Pay Rs 1,600—(—4)—1 Col W J Seaton, SC, on furlough since 22nd Feb 1889; 2 Col J C Doveton, SC, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, on furlough up to 15th Sept 1891; returned to duty, 16th idem; Capt E S Wood, retired 10th May 1891; 3, Lieut-Col F Bailey, R E, on furlough since 24th March 1890. Promoted from 2nd grade on 26th Feb 1891; and 4, Mr H C Hill, on furlough since 18th March 1891. Promoted from 2nd grade on 10th May 1891.

2nd grade—Pay Rs. 1,350—(5).—1, Colonel G J Van-Someren, MGLI, Officiated in 1st grade up to 25th July 1891. On 6 months' special leave since 26th idem; Mr G Mann, Officiated in 1st grade up to 30th April 1891. Retired 1st May 1891; 2, Mr J S Gamble School Circle, N-W Provinces, absorbed from being a supernumerary on 26th Feb 1891. Offg in 1st grade since 26th idem; 3, Mr A L Home, on furlough since 9th Oct 1890. Promoted from 3rd grade on 26th Feb 1891; 4, Mr E P Popert, on furlough since 9th July 1890. Promoted from 3rd grade on 1st May 1891; and 5 Mr W R Fisher, on deputation to Cooper's Hill College since 1st Nov 1890. Promoted from 3rd grade on 10th May 1891.

3rd Grade—Pay Rs 1,100—(4)—1 Mr C Bagshawe, on furlough since 14th Oct 1890; 2 Mr R H C Whittall, officiated in 2nd grade up to 14th March 1891. On furlough since 15th idem; 3 Mr E P Dansey, Bengal, confirmed 1st May 1891. Offg in 1st grade from 1st idem. 4 Mr J W Oliver, Upper Burma, confirmed 10th May 1891. Offg in 1st grade from 10th idem. On 3 months' privilege leave since 6th Aug 1891; Major C T Bingham, Tenasserim Circle, Burma, offig from 7th July 1889; Mr R H E Thompson, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, offig from 2nd Sept 1889. Held charge of Northern and Southern Circle from 26th July to 15th Sept 1891; Mr S E Wilmot, Oudh, offig from 11 April 1890; Mr P J Carter, Pegu Circle, Burma, offig from 9th July 1893; Mr F B Dickinson, Berar, offig from 4th Oct 1890; Mr A E Wild, Punjab, offig from 25th March 1891; Mr J T Jellicoe, officiated from 1st May to 31st Aug 1891; Mr W Shakespear, officiated from 1st May to 3rd Aug 1891; Mr W E D'Aroy, Central Circle, N W Provinces, offig from 10th July 1891; Mr J Nisbet, offig from 6th Aug 1891 (vice Mr Oliver); Mr J McKee, Assam, offig from 1st Sept 1891.

The services of Mr E P Popert, Conservator of Forests, Burma, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Carl Vetter, Acting Consul, as Consul for Germany at Rangoon.

Lieut-Col E A Fraser, S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class, is, on return from furlough, posted as Political Agent in Ulwar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Sir D Fitzpatrick, KCSI, Resident of the 1st class and Resident at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr T Chichele Plowden, Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and as Resident at Hydrabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Sir D Fitzpatrick, KCSI, or until further orders.

Col K J L Mackenzie, S C, Judicial Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr. T. T. Chichele Plowden.

Mr R Obbard, Civil and Sessions Judge, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Col K J L Mackenzie.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following are promotions and reversions of officers of the Accounts Department:—

With effect from the 5th September,—Mr M A Hydari, to officiate in Class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 18th Sept 1891,—Mr D J Burbridge to officiate in Class III, and Mr A Newmarch to officiate in Class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 20th Sept 1891,—Mr E Lawrence to officiate in Class II of Accountants-General; Mr E S Byrne to revert to Class I; Mr T H Biggs to officiate in Class II instead of in Class I; Mr F J Atkinson to officiate in Class III instead of in Class II; Mr D J Burbridge to officiate in Class IV instead of in Class III; and Mr A Newmarch to officiate in Class V instead of in Class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 26th Sept 1891,—Mr E W Kellner to officiate in Class I, and Mr C R C Kiernander to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

4th Lancers—Lieut A E Barnard, Derbyshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be offig Sqdn Officer, on probation.

5th Infantry—Lieut D O Morris, R A, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be offig Wing Officer, on probation.

STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieut Harry deBurgh Codrington, West York Regt, offig Wing Officer, 31st (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second-Lieut Codrington will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Col (local Major-General) C S Maclean, C B, C I E, S C, Agent to the Govr-Genl of India and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Khorassan and Seistan, (p a) for one year, Col A C Toker, C B, S C, Depy-Secy to the Govt of India, Military Dept (p a) up to the 2nd Sept 1892, Col R Benyan, S C, Depy Supdt, 3rd grade, offg 2nd grade, Survey of India, (p a) for one year; and Surgn-Major G Price, M D, Civil Surgn, Burdwan, (p a) for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut C Davis, S C, Sqdn Officer and Adjt, 1st Regt of Bengal Cavy, for one year.

The undermentioned honorary commissioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs: Second Grade Senior Apothecary R. Johnson for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Col R O Vyvyan, General List, Infantry, (p a) till 11th March 1892; Capt A C Batten, S C, 2nd Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, Bundelkhand Dist, (m c) for two months; Lieut A S Begbie, S C, Wing Officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regt of Bengal Infantry, (m c) for three months; Lieut the Hon'ble H D Napier, S C, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, (p a) till 20th December 1891; Lieut C F Campbell, S C, Sqdn Officer, 6th (The Prince of Wales') Regt of Bengal Cavy, (p a) for six months; Surgn-Major W A C Roe, Civil Surgn, Multan, (m c) for two months; and Surgn F Wyville-Thomson, MB, 22nd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, (m c) for three months.

Surgn-Major H Boyd, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infantry, is granted leave, (p a) for the 21st July 1891, in extension of that allowed.

Major A E Ward, SC, Ex Engr, 1st grade, temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, Military Works Dept, is granted leave in India, (p a) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Col H M Repton, S C has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India, with effect from the 2nd Septr 1891.

PENSIONS.

Conductor S J Coleman, Military Works Dept, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps—To be Majors—Captains W H F MacMullen and F S Sorell and Brevet-Major C Pulley, Captains L J Browne, P E Henderson, R F Jameson, J Haughton, A G F Browne, D, S O, and G H B Coats.

The Govr-General in Council is pleased to sanction the promotion of the following warrant officers of the Subordinate Medical Dept, Madras, under the provisions of clause 48, India Army Circulars, 1884, for services with the Manipur Expedition:—Second-grade Apothecary S F Michael to be first-grade Apothecary; and First-grade Assist Apothecary J F Curran to be second-grade Apothecary, subject to his passing the prescribed examination within twelve months.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Captain J G Downing, S C, to be Captain, vice Howe, transferred to the supernumerary list; Mr H C. Hodgkins to be Second-Lieut to complete the establishment; and Lieut W Y O'Sullivan to be Captain, vice Anderson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut J F H Collet (unattached list) resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine—To be Second Grade Officers—Third Grade Officers—J J W Calderon, J W H Foord, E J C Hordern, F B Dyas, C S Hickman, A Rowland and W G Windham.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J J Connolly officiated as Examiner of Accounts, N-W Railway, in the 3rd class of Examiners during the absence of Mr R K Williams on privilege leave.

Mr D F Martin, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Bengal, has been permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government.

The services of Mr W Wiseman, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, are placed on his return from leave, at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Mori-Attock Extension Railway Surveys.

Mr V C French, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Burma, is temporarily transferred to the Accounts Branch, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

Mr F C W Dover, Accountant, 2nd grade, temporarily attached to the Office of the Secy to the Government of India, Public Works Dept, is temporarily appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as Assist Examiner, 1st grade, tempy rank, and is posted to the office of Examr of Publ'c Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Lieut-Col T H Holdich, R E, Depy Supdt, 1st grade sub *pro tem*, having resumed charge of his duties on return from furlough:—Lieut-Col M W Rogers, R E, Offg Depy Supdt, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Depy Supdt, 2nd grade; Major S G C Gore, R E, Offg Depy Supdt, 2nd grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Depy Supdt, 3rd grade. Capt R J H L Mackenzie, R E, Offg Depy Supdt, 3rd grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Depy Supdt, 4th grade; and Mr B G Gilbert-Cooper, Offg Depy Supdt, 4th grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assist Supdt, 1st grade. Col S H Cowan, S C, Depy Supdt, 2nd grade, having been permitted to retire from the service.—

The following promotions are made,—Col H S Hutchinson, S C, Depy Supdt, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*, is confirmed in that grade; Mr E C Barrett, Offg Depy Supdt, 2nd grade, to be Depy Supdt, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*; Mr W H Patterson, Depy Supdt, 3rd grade, sub *pro tem*, is confirmed in that grade Capt H M Jackson, RE, Depy Supdt, 4th grade (on furl

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Apropos of recent discussions on the merits of various projectiles, Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. O'Callaghan has contributed to the current issue of the *Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution* a most interesting account of "An Artillery Duel," an episode of the Servian and Bulgarian War, which occurred in the course of the battle of Slievnitza, when "time" shrapnel of the modern type was probably for the first time scientifically used. "The Servians (in vastly superior force) made repeated attacks on the Bulgarian centre, where Prince Alexander had massed his best troops." Had they threatened the attenuated ends of the long line they might not have been, as they were, constantly repulsed. Mainly owing to ill-directed attacks, the steadiness of the Bulgarian infantry, and the admirable handling of the artillery, what might have been a disaster was turned into a brilliant victory. At one-period of the action, Prince Alexander detached two guns under Captain Mattheiff to engage two Servian batteries (eight guns). Captain Mattheiff was a Reservist (a barrister). Certain tirailleurs had first occupied the position in which Captain Mattheiff placed his guns, so the range had been determined. He unlimbered "in a fold of the ground affording a partial protection to his teams"; the guns were run up by hand under a brisk fire from the opposing guns. "Setting every fuze himself, he commenced a deliberate and careful fire of 'time' shrapnel (his opponents using percussion shell). His first fuze was short, his second burst in a team in rear inflicting great damage, his third about the right distance short of the Servian guns. He continued to fire with this length of fuze, still adjusting each with his own hands, for a period of six minutes; at the end of this time the Servian guns were, with much difficulty, and with great losses among men and horses, limbered up and taken out of action. Although the Bulgarian guns were on ground hard and in every way suited to the action of his opponents' shell, Captain Mattheiff only lost—one horse!"

General Saussier, at the close of the French manœuvres, issued an order of the day, in which he complimented the Staff upon its work, adding that, under a chief *absolument hors ligne*, it was ready for all the eventualities of war. The infantry, he said, had borne fatigue with an energy and resisting strength which proved that it ceded nothing in marching qualities to its forerunners; but he made no remark upon its manœuvring in the field. He declared that the cavalry had shown, thanks to the lively intelligence of the men, that it possessed all the aptitudes necessary for scouting and protecting armies in movement. The artillery had been distinguished in all circumstances by its fine bearing, its mobility, and, generally, by the judicious choice of its emplacements. (We observe that it has elsewhere been blamed for massing men and horses too near the guns, thereby tending to reveal their positions.) The defensive organisation of positions, said the General, the deviation of the railway line, and the throwing across the metal bridge at Mathaux, as well as the useful indications obtained by the captive balloon, enabled the Engineers to establish themselves as a fourth arm upon the field. Praise was also bestowed upon the Medical, Telegraph, Treasury, and Postal Services, and in the highest degree upon the Commissariat Service.

The Duke of Wurttemburg, Commander of the 3rd Army Corps, and one of the most distinguished Austrian Generals, has taken a long leave of absence from active service. His temporary retirement has, says a Vienna correspondent, given rise to sensational rumours which, it is alleged in certain circles, have their source in differences that have recently transpired between the veteran officer and the Emperor. The *Grazer Tagespost* emphatically contradicts the statements of its Hungarian contemporary, and maintains that the Duke's leave of absence is to be attributed to physical ailments, and that there is no probability of his Royal Highness retiring from the Army until the completion of his fiftieth year of military service. The Duke of Wurttemburg enjoys immense popularity in the Austrian Army, and has taken part in six campaigns, in most of which he played a prominent and valorous part, being a soldier of remarkable ability and profound strategical knowledge. When reviewing the troops on parade, in the spring of the present year, the Duke was thrown from his horse, and injured his right arm so severely that it has been partially paralysed ever since.

The recent manœuvres at Schwarzenau and in Hungary proved, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, the extreme danger of the repeating rifle consuming cartridges so quickly that, in spite of all drilling and precautions, the men would be left without ammunition at the decisive moment. Whole battalions, at the moment when they were ordered to attack, were found not to have a single cartridge left, and all the magazines were empty. In real warfare, this would have meant their annihilation. Yet the men had had 70 cartridges served out to them, and the reserves of ammunition, carried by light waggons, were within a short distance; but in spite of this the decisive moment was lost. It is considered necessary in future to supply each man with 120 to 140 cartridges. This will necessitate so large an increase in the ammunition stores that the first instalment in the year 1892 will cost an extra 5,000,000 florins. Three and a half million florins more will be required for minor reforms and to meet the higher price of provisions. With this, the entire sum the two Ministers of Finance could possibly afford to add to the military expenditure without disturbing their Budgets, was exhausted.

The fall of the Netherlands Cabinet and the retirement of General Bergansius, Minster of War, has led to the withdrawal of the Bill relating to personal military service, which, as our readers are aware, had been voted in principle by the late Chamber. The appointment of Colonel Seyffardt in succession to General Bergansius has been much criticised by the Liberal press, not because of his Liberalism, but because, in his late opposition to the projects of the General, he separated himself from his political associates in regard to certain military matters. His own system—the *volkswaffning*—approaches to the existing Swiss organisation. He holds to the principle of personal service, but reduced to the minimum of time.

Colonel W. W. Knollys has an excellent article on "The Effect of Smokeless Powder on the Wars of the Future" in this month's *United Service Magazine*. Colonel Knollys writes from his experience of the French manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Cambrai last year. The paper is full of thoughtful suggestions, and we may say briefly that its author believes the use of smokeless powder will make good marksmanship of greater value than ever, will increase the power of the defensive, will check cavalry raids, patrols, and operations for an advance, and will render reconnaissance of a position by small bodies difficult and dangerous.

Promotion in the Royal Artillery, which has been in a more or less stagnant condition lately, has been making a turn for the better. In the last month 13 Captains have obtained their Majorities, and 10 Subalterns their Captaincies. But the Subalterns are still 11 steps to the bad as compared with the record of the first nine months of 1890, and there are 21 Lieutenants still to be promoted before the list of October 1, 1882, is worked off. A few years ago the Subalterns of the Royal Engineers complained because they were two or three years behind their brethren of the Artillery. Now the Artillery are behind them.

In the Estimates for the Austro-Hungarian Army, which are now ready to be presented to the Delegations meeting in Vienna on November 9, the proposed increase of 29,000 men in the peace footing of the Imperial forces does not appear. Baron Bauer, the Minister of War, has been compelled to postpone the desired augmentation in the number of men in favour of more pressing reforms, including the manufacture on a larger scale than hitherto of the new smokeless powder, as it is intended in future to serve out nearly double the number of cartridges hitherto given to the troops on taking the field.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, the military authorities are contemplating the introduction of a much lighter rifle, about half the weight of that at present in use. This object would be attained chiefly by the employment of the light metal aluminium in place of the heavier metals now used. This reform, if found practicable, is likely to revolutionise the armaments of all nations. According to past experience, by tending to pauperise the different exchequers, it ought also to have the effect of securing peace for another decade.

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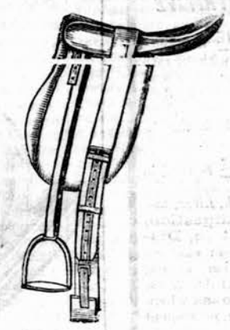

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